

Weather

Fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 76.3 and the minimum 53.4 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 52.7 and 46.6.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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MORE TIME ASKED BY LLOYD GEORGE FOR THE BIG FOUR

Agreement On All Points Soon To Be Reached, He Intimates

PARIS OPTIMISTIC French Views Hopeful On Saar Basin And Rhine Bank Questions

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, April 9.—Mr. Lloyd George, who is being much interviewed by the French press, has been asked to give the Big Four another fortnight's credit—not too much for those who have assumed the gigantic task of rebuilding the old world. An agreement will soon be reached on every question concerning Germany.

The French press generally becomes more optimistic, stating that the Council has reached a decision on the military neutralisation of the left bank of the Rhine and cession to France of territorial rights over the Saar coal mines.

With regard to reparations, the French papers allege that out of every year's contribution by Germany France will get 55 percent. This annual payment will vary in amount each year, the exact sum being fixed by experts every twelve months.

The King of Belgium has left for Brussels by aeroplane, satisfied with the impression he has received.

Effect On Germany Paris, April 9.—After the signature of the Spa agreement the German plenipotentiaries declared that the measures adopted will tend to tranquillise the spirit of the German people and the Government will make an effort to facilitate the transport of the Polish troops by every means.

It is estimated that at the rate of six trains a day the transport of General Haller's forces with material would require about two months.

Padewski Arrives Mr. Padewski, the Polish Premier, has arrived in Paris to plead his country's cause and to justify Poland's claims and aspirations.

(Reuters Pacific Service) Peking, April 9.—Reuters Agency learns on reliable authority that Spain has adhered to the League of Nations and considers herself from now on politically and economically within the orbit of the Allied and Associated Powers.

A note to that effect was addressed by the Spanish Ambassador in Paris on March 29 to President Wilson in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Commission of the League of Nations. Spain is thus the first among neutral nations to enter the League.

MESOPOTAMIA RAIL LINE BEING PUSHED FORWARD

Traffic To Bagdad Is Resumed And Service Is Possible As Far As Nassibin

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, April 7.—Traffic on the Bagdad railway has been resumed. The Taurus can be crossed and a train service is possible as far as Nassibin, 150 kilometers from Mosul.

Construction work is being pushed forward with a view to opening the line to the Persian Gulf. A limited number of trains can get as far as Tikrit.

JAURES DEMONSTRATION FINDS PARIS APATHETIC

Commemorative Exercises Given For Murdered Socialist Not Particularly Imposing

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, April 7.—The great socialist demonstration in Paris in honor of the noted socialist, M. Jaures, who was murdered in 1914, and as a mark of reprobation of his assassin, proved less imposing than expected, the public generally being apathetic.

The meeting which was intended to follow the demonstration was forbidden by the Police.

Special Vice Committee And S.V.C. Investigation Authorised By Ratepayers

Voters Also Endorse Award To Men On War Service; Council Upheld In Tram Extension Matter

The passing of the two special resolutions calling for the appointment of a special vice committee and a commission to take up affairs in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the endorsement likewise of two out of three amendments to ordinary resolutions were the outstanding features of the annual meeting of ratepayers held yesterday in the Town Hall. The announcement of reorganisation of the Fire Brigade so as to place it practically on the basis of a professional department also comes with interest to the community.

The amendments passed were those granting compensation of 50 percent of their wages to Municipal employees on war service and barring Germans from activity in the Paulin Hospital. An amendment proposing further investigation of the program of railless tram extension and the appointment of a special advisory committee toward this end was lost.

An interesting part of the business consisted in the presentation to Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Council, of the silver casket containing his certificate as a Freeman of the city, awarded at last year's meeting, together with a congratulatory address signed by all Municipal employees.

The presentation was made by Sir Haviland de Bunsen, the chairman of the meeting. A happy incidental touch was lent to the official character of the meeting by the mention of the fact that it fell upon a Jubilee date for both the chairman of the Council and the chairman of the meeting—being Mr. Pearce's birthday and Sir Haviland's wedding anniversary.

The meeting was well attended, between 200 and 300 ratepayers being present and the session lasted from 2:05 until 5:45 p.m. All the councillors were present. Mr. Pearce, Mr. E. L. Ezra, Mr. W. L. Merriman, Mr. Ed. White, Mr. J. H. Dollar, Mr. T. Bukkya and Mr. H. A. J. Macray occupying seats on the platform.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Pearce moving the appointment of Sir Haviland to occupy the chair. This was seconded by Mr. Ezra. Resolutions 2 and 3, naming Mr. E. L. Allen as secretary and moving the adoption of the usual rules of procedure, were then put by Mr. Pearce, being seconded by Mr. Ezra, and were passed, after which the report and accounts for 1918 were presented.

RESOLUTION IV. Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Council, moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:

The great conflict of arms that has disturbed the peace of the universe for the past four years and more is at an end, and we meet today under conditions that are far brighter than those under which we have met annually since March, 1914. True it is that a great part of the world is still in the turmoil of unrest but we are hopeful of the future; we believe that sane counsel must predominate in the adjustment of world problems, that socialistic upheaval must yield to social reform and that peace on a firm and lasting basis will soon be established.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there can be no doubt that peace will bring with it an era of unparalleled industrial development, an era in which, with her vast undeveloped resources, China should take no unimportant part, and an era which presents her with a unique opportunity of rising from the mire of political and financial bankruptcy into which she has sunk so deep, provided she will but settle her internal differences and establish a good and progressive government. This great and unique opportunity cannot be allowed to pass. If China does not seize it for her own will, can she wonder if others should seize it for her, take her in hand and by good administration seek to raise her to that place which she should unquestionably occupy in the comity of nations. It behooves China to set her house in order and I am sure that I am voicing your sentiments when I state that we earnestly hope that some means

may soon be found whereby this end may be achieved.

Municipal Activities With these introductory remarks I pass on to a review of Municipal activities in 1918. The several parts of the Report for the year have been in your hands for some little while and as the record of matters Municipal therein contained is more than usually comprehensive I do not propose to address you at such length as has been customary in the past.

The Last Moments Of Wilhelm As Kaiser Of Germany



LAST PHOTO OF WILHELM AS KAISER This remarkable photograph is the last one made of Wilhelm Hohenzollern as Emperor of Germany. The photo was made at Spa, Belgium, a few hours previous to his abdication and flight to Holland. The ex-Kaiser is shown on the extreme left wearing an Austrian uniform, talking with Von Hintz. In the center is shown the former Emperor of Austria wearing the uniform of a German officer. The others are members of the ex-Kaiser's personal staff, many of whom accompanied him in his flight to Holland.

Hongkong To Begin Saving Of Daylight

Scheme Adopted By Chamber Of Commerce And Will Be Begun May 1

(Reuters Pacific Service) Hongkong, April 9.—The Chamber of Commerce proposes to adopt daylight-saving from May 1 until September 30 by putting the clock forward one hour at midnight on April 30.

CHINESE UNIT RETURNS FROM SERVICE IN SIBERIA

Party Of 13, Division Of Soochow Hospital Unit, Arrived On Penza Yesterday

After six months of service with the American Red Cross in Vladivostok ten Chinese nurses, two doctors and a druggist, part of the Soochow Hospital Unit which left here for Siberia last September, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning on the Penza after many varied experiences. Miss Mary A. Hood, R.N., was in charge of the party.

The Chinese were last stationed at the Hospital For Refugees, Vladivostok, where they constituted an efficient section of the personnel in charge of the female department of 125 beds, working under Dr. Ethel Polk of Soochow, who is the director of the female wards.

When they arrived in Vladivostok early in October, the Chinese were quartered in box cars where they held "daily clinics averaging 100 patients. The Chinese girls—doctors, nurses and pharmacists—lived in the box cars in which the clinics were held.

Later the American Red Cross transformed the barracks at Vladivostok into the present completely equipped Hospital For Refugees with its male and female departments totaling 250 beds. Here the work of the Chinese unit was the occasion of high praise from doctors in charge and Red Cross officials.

The Hospital For Refugees plays a prominent part in the American Red Cross program at Vladivostok. Hundreds of patients are treated daily in the clinics and an average of five operations are performed daily.

The returning unit left for Soochow yesterday and will rejoin the staff of the Soochow Hospital.

Return Of Kiaochow Urged In Message

Local Commercial Bodies Wire Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George And Orlando

The Shanghai Commercial Federation, representing 55 local industrial and commercial institutions, yesterday despatched cablegrams to President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and Signor Orlando, urging the return of Kiaochow to China. The message follows: "In the interest of permanent peace in the Far East, we sincerely hope that Kiaochow, formerly leased to Germany under force, will be directly retroceded to China. We earnestly pray you to uphold the principles of justice and cause resolutions to be passed at an early date for its return to China and thereby appease the indignation of the nation."

CHINA MOVES AT PARIS TO BREAK ALL FETTERS

Nullification Of Twenty-One Demands One Of Things Delegation Asks

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, April 6.—The indications of China's resolution to break all her political and economical fetters have culminated in a long communication issued by the Chinese delegation in Paris calling for the nullification of the famous Twenty-One Demands and the abrogation of the 1915 Japanese notes and treaties of 1915 as being "incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations."

China claims complete autonomy to direct her own destiny, pointing to the irreconcilable raising its head in Korea, Manchuria and Shantung.

Fees For Depositions In Baseball Libel Suits Not Considered Costs

Judge Lobingier Over-Rules Motion Brought Against Mr. J. I. Ezra By Mr. Merriman

Holding that the terms "fees" and "costs" are not synonymous, Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China handed down a decision yesterday over-ruling the motion filed against Mr. Judah I. Ezra by Mr. W. L. Merriman asking that "the necessary expenses" incurred in taking depositions in the baseball libel case be paid by Mr. Ezra.

The motion was filed for Mr. Merriman by his attorneys Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, after the libel suits brought by Mr. Ezra and others against Mr. Merriman were dismissed. The attorneys requested that the expenses of taking depositions be regarded as court costs to be paid by Mr. Ezra.

The Court held that the cause was dismissed before trial, no depositions were offered in evidence and consequently none could be admitted.

Paris Travelers Take Aerobus To Brussels

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, April 7.—The Farman Aerobus Goliath conveying passengers left an aerodrome near Paris today and landed three hours later at Brussels.

Enemy Deportation Celebrated By Tiffin

To celebrate the deportation of the first two batches of enemy subjects, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, mayor of Shanghai City and director of the first embarkation depot, Nantao, gave a luncheon at the depot yesterday to over 40 Chinese members of the staff of the Repatriation Bureau. The depot will be handed back to the authorities of the Poo-Yi Industrial Home.

Spectacular Blaze In Downtown District

Fire In Alley Off Shanse Road Causes Much Damage Before Brought Under Control

Fire originating in a book and paper store in an alley opposite 85 Shanse Road shortly after 8 o'clock last night gutted the shop and spread to adjoining dwelling houses and shops before it was brought under control. Five shops and houses were damaged by fire and water.

The blaze had evidently eaten its way through the huge stacks of paper before it was discovered, as when the firemen arrived the shop was burning fiercely and the fire rapidly spreading.

Breaking through the roof, the flames leaped high in the air, making a spectacular fire for a short time and attracting a big crowd.

RED CROSS SHIPMENT GOES TO SIBERIA TODAY

Consignment Of 148 Cases Of Supplies And Refugee Clothing To Be Sent On Penza

A large shipment of Red Cross supplies for use in Siberia will be sent to Vladivostok on the Penza this afternoon by the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross.

The shipment totals 148 cases, including 70 cases of hospital supplies, six of refugee garments, five cases motor car parts, four cases books and 100 chairs.

Ten cases of supplies sent to Siberia by the British Women's Work Association for distribution by the American Red Cross, make up part of the consignment.

New Needle Factory Is Established Here

Chinese Business Man From Osaka Goes Into Trade Formerly Controlled By Germans

A sewing needle factory has been established on Ward Road by Mr. Koo Tseng-hui, a Chinese businessman of Osaka, Japan. The plant is known as the Hua Fung Needle Factory. While the machinery for the manufacturing of the needles was purchased from Japan, Mr. Koo has improved his output so well that they compare favorably with those originally imported into China from Germany.

The manufacture of the sewing needle was formerly a regular Chinese industry, but was entirely wiped out when the German firm, Carlitz and Co., brought in their products from Germany. At first Chinese refused to buy and the agents of the company used to travel in the interior and give their goods away. Later there was such a call for the needles that the native product was entirely ignored.

Following the outbreak of the war, German needles became scarce and the small stock remaining in China realized fancy prices. A single needle was sold as high as from 5 to 10 cents. The situation was relieved somewhat early last year when American and Japanese importers brought some of their own goods here.

KOREA HAS FORMED OWN GOVERNMENT, IT IS ANNOUNCED

Peking Message Says That Directing Body Has Been Formed

LOOK TO PARIS Utterances At Conference Have Fanned Flame Of Revolt

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Peking, April 9.—Korean sources state that the following Provisional Government was announced in Seoul yesterday.

Director, Li Dong-hwi. State Affairs, Li Seung-man. Home Affairs, An Chang-ho and Cho Sung-hwan.

Foreign Affairs, Par Kyo-ngman and Kim Kyo-un. Finance, Li Si-yung and Li Choon-sook.

Communications, Moon Chang-pum and Hyun Soon. Missionary Is Arrested

Seoul, April 8.—As a result of domiciliary visits, one American missionary has been arrested in connection with the riots in Korea.

(Special Correspondence)

Seoul, April 8.—Statements that have come from the Peace Conference at Paris since the termination of the war and utterances of President Wilson at Paris while the Peace Conference has been in progress have been a tremendous factor among the various causes that led to the revolution in Korea. Koreans felt that conditions in their country were unknown to the rest of the world and what statements have had to say touching on "fair play for smaller nations" gave basis to the belief that Korea had only to let the rest of the world know that Japanese domination was hateful to have their grievances taken up and dealt with at Paris.

Revolt No Longer Feared

Recent indications are that the revolt is no longer to be feared and the intentions of those who at first held sway over the people to make no show of force in carrying out their purposes are to be ignored. This is indicated by developments in recent riots in smaller communities near Seoul. In these when the Japanese military and police sought to quell disturbances they were met with resistance. Throats armed with clubs, staves and weapons of like nature turned on those whom they regarded as oppressors with no little consequent bloodshed.

An immediate result of this change in the character of the revolt came when Japan this week ordered the debarkation of six additional battalions of troops and 400 gendarmes to Korea. It was announced by the war office at Tokyo when this was done that the insurrection had spread over the entire peninsula and the announcement carried the intimation that Bolshevik influence had begun to play a part in the insurrection.

Hara Gives Luncheon For Chinese Minister

Japanese Minister Of Foreign Affairs Will Entertain Him Day He Leaves

(Reuters Pacific Service) Tokyo, April 8.—The Premier, Mr. Hara, gave a luncheon in honor of the Chinese Minister Mr. Chang today.

Viscount Uchida, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will entertain Mr. Chang April 11, the day of his departure for Peking.

Steamer Antiochus Sails From Hongkong

Vessel With Germans Who Are Being Sent Home Now On Way To Singapore

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 9.—The a.s. Antiochus, with repatriated Germans on board, left today for Singapore.

WILL SET CLOCKS AHEAD SATURDAY AT MIDNIGHT

Daylight Saving To Be Formally Inaugurated When Customs Clock Is Advanced One Hour

The hands of the clock in the tower of the Customs House will be advanced one hour at midnight Saturday, when Shanghai will officially inaugurate the daylight saving program.

Notice to the effect were published yesterday by the Commissioner of Customs, R. H. B. Wade after he had received the request from the British Chamber of Commerce advising him of the endorsement of the daylight saving scheme by the Chambers of Commerce, Municipal Council and business houses. The setting ahead of the Customs clock Saturday night will mark the first attempt in Shanghai formally to promulgate the daylight saving system although many local firms annually follow the general principle by shorter hours during the summer months.

Czech Representatives Denies False Rumors

The following statement is made by Mr. M. Engel, representative in Shanghai of the Czech-Slovak Government.

Continually reports are being spread among the Russian people, that the Czech-Slovak army is about to leave Siberia. From official sources we are informed now that all these reports are absolutely without foundation. Those leaving Russia now are only invalids and men beyond 40 years of age who are being demobilized.

The whole of the Czech-Slovak army will remain in Siberia and is at present being concentrated between Omsk and Irkutsk in order to safeguard that part of the Railway. Consequently the Czech-Slovak Government is represented upon the Inter-Allied Committee, which forms the Supreme Control in railway matters in Siberia.

Harbin, March 31.—Mr. Ch. Penger, the Diplomatic Envoy of the Czech-Slovak Republic in America, wires:

"The conditions in Czech-Slovak republics. Don't believe the reports about Masaryk's resignation."

Harbin, April 2.—The report about Dr. Masaryk's resignation is absolutely false and due to German propaganda. At home all in best order. The National Assembly is preparing a public issue of all Masaryk's writings.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Returned students in Peking from Europe and America definitely announced their political platform Tuesday, following a meeting at the Tsing Hua College. They demanded the immediate union of the country, the elimination of military rule, the establishment of civil administration, the unification of currency system, the freedom of speech and press, the abolition of the rights of extraterritoriality, the destruction of the so-called sphere of influence and the opposition against the claim for special privileges in China.

Because of the request for protection of the Chinese residents in Siam, the Cabinet will discuss the possibility of the appointment of a Chinese Minister to Siam at a subsequent meeting. Twice the Government has telegraphed to General Yang Chen-hsin, Tsuchun of Sinkiang, and General Chen Yi, Resident Commissioner of Urga, to ascertain the whereabouts of General Chang Ching-tung, stationed at Altai, who is reported to have been killed during the mutiny of Chinese troops at Altai.

Mediators over the question of the Eighth Year Domestic Loan favor the postponement of the issuance until the conclusion of internal peace, when the issue will be brought up in connection with the reconstruction and domestic loans.

The suggestion to appoint Mr. Chang Shao-cheng as Investigation Commissioner for Shensi and then have him succeed General Chen Shu-fang as Shensi Tsuchun is being carefully considered by the President and the Cabinet.

Mr. Chiang Chun-hsing, the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, telegraphed that he is leaving Tokyo for Peking Friday via Daire.

Mr. Na Mo-tu, the Mongolian member of the Old Parliament in Canton, and others have advised the Mongols not to sever their allegiance with the Peking Government. He has asked the Chinese Consul at Irkutsk to report on the present condition in that dependency.

As a result of the suspension of the work of suppressing the bandits in Western Hupeh on account of the armistice between the North and the South, brigandage is again infesting the district. The provincial authorities, in compliance with the request of the local organizations, have instructed the military officers at the front to negotiate with the Southern authorities for the joint suppression of the outlaws.

Missionaries Find Real 'Wolf Boy' In India



"WOLF BOY" OF INDIA.

This little boy was actually found living with a pack of wolves in India. An Englishman while hunting ran down a pack of wolves in a cave and found a human child among them. The Englishman killed the wolves and took the naked youngster, who was well nourished, to the Methodist Century Commission at Allahabad, India, where he is being cared for and taught civilized ways. It is believed the boy was the child of one of the temple women at Brindabana, India, near the jungle where he was found. She probably left him to die, this callous method of getting rid of unwelcome offspring being all too common in India. The unfortunate youngster was no doubt rescued and suckled by a female wolf, whose maternal instinct was stronger than that of the real mother.

'The House Of Glass'

Dominated by Miss Molly Mallin, Mr. Frank Wilcox and Mr. William D. Howard, with Mr. G. A. Forbes playing an excellent character part that called for difficult acting, "The House of Glass," played to a small house at the Lyceum Theater last night, was one of the best productions staged by the Frawley Company since the opening a week ago.

Miss Mallin had the opportunity of a highly emotional role and she handled it excellently. Her scenes with Mr. Wilcox, in the second and third acts and her individual work in the final act brought her hearty applause.

In the role of Harvey Lake, the successful railroad man, who did not know his wife's secret, Mr. Wilcox again proved himself a finished actor. He handled his lines with ease and his situations with finesse.

Mr. Howard, as McClellan, was the third prominent figure in the production and Mr. Forbes rounded out the heads.

Messrs. Vere Mathews, Reynolds Denniston and Garry McGarry and Miss Florence Chapman, in important minor roles that excellently balanced the production, allowed the Company to again delightfully stage a standard play.

The Company has announced a change of program tonight. "It Pays to Advertise" is the offering.

Literary Department Of Club Meets Today

Members of the literary department of the American Women's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be in charge of Miss Reid, who will be assisted by Miss Oldroyd, Miss Bosworth and Mrs. Tsu. The topic for discussion today will be the classes of society in China and the living conditions of the rich, the middle class and the poor.

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News Brevities

The Treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges with thanks further donations for the Mary Fitch Memorial Hospital amounting to \$1,080.44 from the following friends in China and U.S.A.: Mrs. G. A. Galtner, Mr. Wong Hang-tung, Mr. J. F. Alexander, Mr. G. E. Parich, Mrs. Kate Jones, Rev. and Mrs. Kepler, Mrs. H. S. Mei, Mrs. G. M. Jaeger, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Van Norden, the Misses Keeler, Mrs. E. M. Kneen, Mrs. Wm. Elder, Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Mrs. C. P. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. W. J. Hsieh, Chinese friends per Dr. Fitch, Mrs. L. S. Abbey and three anonymous friends.

The American Post Office announces that mails to be sent by the Canadian Pacific liner Montevideo will close at 5 p.m.

Three armed robbers found guilty of having participated in a recent robbery committed on a pawnshop on Yunnan Road were ordered by the Mixed Court yesterday to be handed over to the military authorities for capital punishment.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, Vice-Consul in the Shipping Department of the United States Consulate at Shanghai, left yesterday for Sydney, Australia, where he will take up similar duties at the American Consulate there. He will be succeeded here by Mr. E. Taylor, formerly of Sydney.

Mr. Fu Shao-en, one of the best known local bankers, has been appointed Chinese manager of the Commercial Bank of China by its board of directors. Mr. Fu holds numerous other positions of importance, among which are commodore of the Asia Banking Corporation, chairman of the board of directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, director of the Hangcheing Coal and Iron Company and Government Liquidator of several native banks at Shanghai.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok on the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer "Foggy" was Sir Charles Elliot of Hongkong.

What is called Charlie Chaplin's "million dollar picture," the first of a series the comedian is producing himself is "A Dog's Life," said to be one of the greatest "laugh" makers ever screened. The picture is to be the main offering at the Apollo Theater, beginning April 14. The picture is to be seen through a week's engagement.

The tender for passengers for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service steamer Montevideo, which will be dispatched from Woosung for Vancouver, B. C. tomorrow, will leave the Municipal Jetty tomorrow morning at 2 o'clock. The vessel is due at Woosung at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and the inward passengers and mails are expected to reach the Municipal Jetty at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild has been postponed to April 23.

Under the direction of Miss Newcomb, an exhibition of dancing will be held at the Lyceum Theater this afternoon at 8:30 o'clock. Proceeds of the performance will be turned over to the funds for Disabled and Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the S.V.C. will meet today at 6 o'clock at the south room, Town Hall, to discuss the field maneuvers to be held Saturday. The meeting will be open to members of the Corps.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—From home leave, Mr. J. Watt, to chief officer of the Kwai-lee; chief engineer of the Hsinning, Mr. Archang, transferred to the Kwai-lee; chief engineer of the Kwai-lee, Mr. John Ross, on sick leave; from home leave, Mr. David C. Sherer, to second engineer of the Hsinning; acting second engineer of the Hsinning, Mr. J. D. Richards, to third engineer.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Mr. P. Dunstan appointed third engineer of the Luenho; from sick leave, second officer of the Yusan, Mr. W. J. Lawrence, to the Loongwo; second officer of the Loongwo, Mr. W. Henderson, on sick leave.

Specials Smoker

The Shanghai Specials "Sing-Song" stunt on its repeat performance at the Cercle Sportif last night went with just the same swing that made the first show such a great success. The program was arranged in exactly the same way as at the Lyceum Theater. Tables and chairs took the place of the usual stalls and the boys were for even traveling round and dispensing the cup that cheers.

Two new turns appeared in part one. Phil Carlton, the popular manager of the Frawley Company, told stories and sang and he made much a hit that at one time it was doubtful if the rest of the program would go through. Mr. Stevens, a newcomer to Shanghai, made his first appearance locally and showed that he possesses a fine tenor voice. Again the "Policemen's Chorus" from the "Pirates of Penzance" proved to be most popular and Harry Landers took the part of the sergeant to perfection. Captain Barrett did "Smiles" with variations and did them well.

Part two was taken up with the "Specials Revue" and it raced its way well into the favor of the audience. The girls danced with plenty of rhythm and appeal and they were scored on every appearance. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. A. L. Anderson made a short speech thanking all those who helped and especially the committee of the Cercle Sportif.

'Lloyd's Weekly'

The Shanghai Stage and Weekly Cinema Review will appear next month as "Lloyd's Weekly, Shanghai." The new publication will be under the sole direction of Mr. George T. Lloyd, who has been in journalistic work in the Far East for fifteen years. The publication, it is announced will have a vigorous British policy. It will be retailed on Sunday at ten cents a copy.



"Dost thou love life?
Then do not squander time,
for that's the stuff LIFE is
made of."
Franklin.

Sit down, young man, and think it over. Where are you headed?

Ponder the end against the beginning, and make up your mind.

You KNOW where you stand this January as to the sum of your earthly possessions—but where are you going to be IN DECEMBER, 1919?

It is largely up to YOU to make your own career—no one is going to make it FOR you—and SAVING HABITS and INDUSTRY are at the bottom of every honorable and successful climb.

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First Czech President Announces His Policy

Dr. Masaryk's Message Tells Of Hopes For Co-Operation Among New States

The first message of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the new Czechoslovak Republic, which was delivered on December 22 in the Royal Palace at Prague, where the members of the National Assembly had gathered, shows the foreign policy of the new State to be in the direction of bringing about co-operation among all the States of Central Europe which have newly arisen or been greatly strengthened by the collapse of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Only with the co-operation of the new nations has Czechoslovakia serious difficulties. Since the Presidential message of Dr. Masaryk these difficulties have brought about fighting, although Dr. Masaryk in his statement said that the adjustment of the differences should be easy.

An important statement contained in the Masaryk address is that in regard to the future of the Germans in Bohemia, they are to have no special concessions. Dr. Masaryk says: "We have created our State and hereby are given State rights over the Germans who came into our country as colonists and immigrants." The Germans are invited to join with the Czechs in working out the problems of the new State. Magyar groups in part of Slovakia, the message says, "will enjoy full rights."

A translation of this first Presidential message reads in part as follows:

"France was the first to recognise the importance of our nation for the Allies and for Europe. It first recognised our National Council and she created and supported our army in France. Italy, too, has always been very friendly to us. We have obtained our recognition from her. We have an army there, and have concluded our first military convention with her. All the other Allies have expressed to us their sympathies. We have been recognised by England, the United States, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, and Cuba. I do not know whom to thank first. The recognition of Britain and the United States has very much strengthened our position, as was evident from the behavior of the hostile powers. Our republic will ever remain faithful to the Allies."

"After the official Allied recognition we proclaimed the independence of our nation and formed a Government. The real issue of the war is the reconstruction of Eastern Europe and the solution of the Eastern question in general. Our nation will fully contribute to the realization of this great and noble task. I have entered into friendly intercourse with our neighbors, the Poles, the Ukrainians, Southern Slavs, Rumanians, Lithuanians, Letts, Finns, and Livonians. I made an attempt in America to create a union of all the Central European nations. Up to the present twelve have joined this union. America has shown a great interest in it. A Society for the Assistance of the Central European Nations has been created, which we hope will contribute much to the work. President Wilson himself wishes the union all success."

Questions With The Poles
"As for the future, I can only roughly sketch our plans. We want to be in friendly relationship with our neighbors. I have already spoken with the Polish politicians and we thought even of federation; but for the time being, as we have much constitutional work at home, it is better not to add complications. We will attempt to arrive at an agreement, economic and military, the character of which will be, above all, defensive, and we have discussed all the Polish questions in Silesia. This agreement will be an easy matter, for our common interest is that we should be both as strong as possible. But we must say this, that the way in which the Poles intend to obtain our territory is inadmissible. We must first consolidate the territory of our State, and then we shall willingly discuss the question of frontier rectification. We hope that the Poles will accept our standpoint, especially as their action might tempt others to similar action at the expense of the Poles. When the Poles have their State we shall treat with them as one State with another."

"With the Rumanians we have been working together, mainly in Russia. A promising friendship has arisen. I myself have been in Rumania and dealt with the Government and the King. A possibility of common frontiers offers itself. The Hungarians and Carpathians

Ruthenians through their representatives in America have submitted to us a proposal according to which they want to become an autonomous part of our State. We of course, had no rights in this matter, but we have expressed our willingness to the union, and according to other information, there is no doubt that the Rumanian people will give their consent. We expect that the Rumanians and Jugo-Slavs will agree as regards the question of the Banat."

"I need not say that our relations with the Jugo-Slavs are most cordial, and are due to our common struggles. Common frontiers with the Rumanians would make possible direct communication. In our own as well as in Jugo-Slav circles there is absolute conviction of the necessity of our direct geographical union. The Austrian Germans ask now for this territory, but they were reminded even by the Magyars that there were important Slav populations. We have no territorial disputes with the Rumanians and Jugo-Slavs, and we will most certainly agree about an intimate union. I have spoken with the representatives of both these nations and we have agreed. The Greeks also approve of this union. If the disputes between the Jugo-Slavs and Italians are settled, and we strongly hope they will be, then the Pangerman Central Europe would be replaced by a rapprochement of the States from the Baltic to the Adriatic, extending to Switzerland and France. It would form a strong barrier against imperialist Germany, and at the same time a defense for Russia, Germans and Magyars."

"As regards the Germans in our territory, our program has been long known. The territory intermixed by Germans is our territory, and will remain so. We have created our State, we have maintained it and we are now rebuilding it, and I would wish that our Germans would collaborate with us. I quite understand that they are in a difficult position. Unfortunately, they have been too ready to support the Pan-German attacks on the Czechs. They did not realize the world situation, and were intoxicated by illusory victories. I repeat: we have created our State, and hereby are given State rights over the Germans who came into our country as colonists and immigrants. We have a full right to the riches of our whole country, which are indispensable to our industry as well as to that of the Germans intermixed with us. We cannot and will not sacrifice our important Czech population in the so-called 'German' Bohemia. We are also convinced that the economic interests of our Germans lie with us."

"Let them remember that in 1867 they joined with us in making the Emperor to be crowned King of Bohemia. I sincerely hope they will agree with us. I recognise that it is difficult for us to forget that our Germans and the Germans of Austria have acquiesced in the inhuman brutality of the Austrian and Magyar Soudateska without a protest. It is difficult for us to forget that our Germans have supplied the most violent contingent of Pan-Germans. But, in spite of all, we shall be pleased to accept them if they should decide to collaborate with us. No one can blame us if after many bitter experiences we are careful, but I assure every one that national minorities in our State will enjoy full rights. The American Republic preferred to ac-



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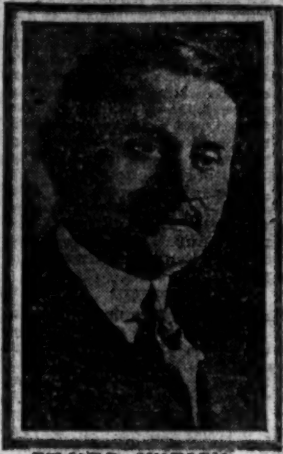
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OUTPORT SERVICE

Shipping Board Head Returns From France



EDWARD HURLEY.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, arrived recently at New York from France aboard the Levantian, to begin the work of building up Uncle Sam's merchant marine. It is estimated that 21,000,000 tons of shipping will be required to accommodate American commerce with the return of permanent peace. Of the amount only about 1,000,000 tons is now available.

cept civil war than to allow the secession of her South, neither shall we allow the secession of our North."

"It is not my business to give advice to the Austrian Germans, but it is a natural result of our long union that we have many economic relations with them. If the Austrian Germans would abandon their lust for domination and be loyal toward us, not interfering with our affairs, then good relations might be possible and German Austria might maintain her independence."

"Our relations to Germany we shall adjust according to her own policy; we shall behave ourselves correctly, and we hope that the defeat of Prussian militarism will be the victory of the German people, that the German people will limit themselves to their proper national territory, abandon all conquests and devote their great abilities to the inter-

national organization of nations and mankind. This is a far greater and nobler aim than Pan-Germanism."

"Over the Magyars it is not necessary to lose many words. Until 1867 they played a modest role, but since then they have been an Austrian avantgarde toward the Balkans. The feudal nobility, supported by capitalists, created an artificial structure of State which, under the blows of the war, has broken down. It was absurd that such a nation as the Magyars was allowed to oppress four other nations: our own Slovaks, the Ruthenians, Rumanians and Jugo-Slavs. Today all the Allies see clearly that the Magyars are entitled only to their national State. I hope that our relations with them will be settled as soon as possible. Magyar minorities in Slovakia will enjoy full rights."

"Our relations with the Allies will be not only of a political character, but also economic. I have already entered into communication with the competent authorities in America, England, and France, and we have been promised financial help by America. President Wilson himself has promised our help for the first transitional period. America is helping us efficiently, and her Government and financial circles have provided us with a small loan to which it will be necessary to give a constitutional consent."

American Sailors Again Step Out

Gobs Off Five Gunboats Entertain Over 100 With Dance At Astor House

The American sailors stepped out again last night.

The gobs entertained over 100 at the Astor House with a dance, attended by American and British naval and army officers and about 30 British bluejackets off the gunboats in the harbor.

From nine until two the enlisted men of the Villalobos, Elcano, Wilmington, Quirón and Potos held forth and when the orchestra quit, everybody voted it a regular time.

Mrs. Lunt, Mrs. Elchenbren, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Sawyer and Miss Allen, acting as hostesses, aided the sailors in receiving the guests and saw that all the young ladies attending had well-filled glasses.

The attractive decorations spoke volumes for the detail that worked all day yesterday.

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Ratepayers Authorise Vice And S.V.C. Investigations

(Continued from Page 1)

consumer the right to call upon the Company to do so. In due course the Company submitted proposals on these lines, but upon preliminary investigation they were found to be so far-reaching and of such importance that we were forced to the conclusion that no definite views could be ventured thereon, without very exhaustive examination of data and statistics as to the cost of production, consumption and waste, etc., and it was thought better that this examination should be deferred until the Special Waterworks Committee, which was appointed in terms of Resolution VII, passed at our meeting in March last, had concluded its deliberations. This Committee, for the reasons stated in its report recently published in the Gazette, recommends that consideration of the question, which was submitted to it for report, should be deferred, and under these circumstances we propose shortly to resume our negotiations with the Company, and I hope that we may yet reach a settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties and to the community as a whole.

May Call Special Meeting

We have no definite progress to report in regard to the amendment of the By-laws, though we understand that yet another code is under the consideration of the Council. It is our hope that we shall be able to recommend its adoption. In such a case a special meeting will be convened for the purpose and we hope that you will then make every effort to attend so as to assist the necessary quorum and enable us to remedy, in some degree at least, the defects of our existing By-laws.

Before I proceed to review Departmental activities I will ask you to stand while I read the names of those Municipal employees who have fallen in the war, to whose relatives we extend our very deepest sympathy.

Police Force: E. Alderson, G. W. Bradish, W. H. Cole, P. J. Heckford, C. G. Kirk, J. R. Malone, T. H. Odey.

Public Works Department: H. E. Pollard, A. Spruill, M. H. Shortle, F. O. B. Turner.

Electricity Department: W. J. C. Budd, W. G. Green.

Finance Department: C. Wilson.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

In April it was my pleasure for the second year in succession to carry out the inspection of the Corps with other members of the Council, and I am deeply impressed as we were with the inspection held in 1917. I have no hesitation in stating that we were still more impressed with the inspection last year. The attendance on appointed of 94 out of the 100, and a total of 1171 established a record and I venture to think that Shanghai has never witnessed a more inspiring spectacle of volunteer efficiency than that which was then presented.

The value of the Corps as a defense and as a means of maintaining order has been practically demonstrated during the year in the invaluable services rendered on the occasion of the riots, hawkers and Hongkew disturbances, and for these services I take this opportunity of publicly recording our thanks.

I shall refer to the matter of "B" Company later in connection with Resolution XI.

FIRE BRIGADE

The operation of the revised Building Rules and stricter enforcement of measures for public safety in the case of licensed premises has naturally met with some opposition, but I am glad to report that these measures have, on the whole, resulted in a decided improvement.

In the case of existing establishments, to avoid undue hardship, we have endeavored to limit their operation so far as possible to the minimum that is consistent with the requirements of public safety—but on this we must insist.

That the total fire loss for the year showed a very substantial decrease, representing a percentage of only 5 percent of the property at risk, or a decrease of 3.78 percent on the percentage for 1917, is eloquent testimony to the good work of the volunteer members as also to the general efficiency of the Brigade.

I regret to say that the volunteer strength fell lower than in 1917: the work that they have performed in the public interest must, therefore, call all the more for the support and praise and thanks of the Community.

POLICE FORCE

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think it is fitting that we should, with the conclusion of the war, place on record our sincere appreciation of the most excellent work performed, under adverse conditions, by all branches of the Municipal Service since the outbreak of hostilities. Where all deserve our highest commendation, it is difficult and indeed undesirable that any branch or individual should be singled out for special praise, but there is undoubtedly none more deserving of our thanks than the Foreign and Sikh Branches of the Police Force, whose conduct and work have been of the highest order, despite the fact that their strength declined to a point which is so very much below that of the Police Force. The Foreign Branch on December 31 was 43 percent below the strength authorized but I am glad to state that with the return of those who left to fight for their country and for the freedom of the world and with the arrival of recruits, whose engagement is now well in hand, we expect substantially to augment the strength of this Branch before the end of the year. We also hope to strengthen the Sikh Branch within a few months, now that the Government's restrictions on recruiting have been relaxed. These additions which are urgently required will lighten the

duties of all and make it possible for us to expedite the granting of Home leave, which in most cases is so much overdue.

The conduct and work of the Japanese Branch, as to the expansion of which I shall have to address you in my later remarks upon the Budget for this year, has continued to give every satisfaction. The conduct and work of the Chinese Branch has also been of a satisfactory character with one important and most regrettable exception I refer to the very grave breach of discipline of which certain members were guilty in connection with the Hongkew Disturbances. The punishment that was passed on them must unquestionably be considered inadequate, but for the reasons which have been made public we could not do more.

The desirability of instituting an auxiliary or special Police Force to assist and relieve the regular Police of some part of their duties was under consideration when I addressed you at the meeting in March last. A few months later—shortly after the riots and disturbances—the Council called for applicants for enrolment in this special force and so ready was the response that by the end of the year we had a total of over 200 "Specials" whose most excellent services have constituted a very valuable addition to the regular force.

In expressing our thanks to all who came forward and served the community at a time when their services were so much needed, I have the greatest pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. A. L. Anderson, to whose efforts as Assistant Superintendent-in-Charge must be ascribed in a large measure the success which has attended the establishment of the Special Force. I have also to express our thanks to Mr. Jenkin of Hongkong, who very kindly placed at our disposal most useful information in regard to the working of the Hongkong Specials.

TRAFFIC ON ROADS

Traffic on the roads, and the regulation of traffic, has engaged our particular attention during the year. In Shanghai traffic regulation probably presents greater complexities than in the case in any other city by reason of the extraordinary variety and number of vehicles on the streets and the density of the Chinese population both in numbers and mental capacity. It is a problem that we have always had and are always likely to have and the solution of it is a task which must be handled. However, a good measure of improvement has been effected on the lines described in the Captain Superintendent's report and more can and will be done in the near future.

One vast improvement that will relieve congestion in the Central District has been suggested by the Acting Engineer and is at present under our consideration. He suggests the reclamation of a substantial area along the Bund foreshore, such as will permit of the construction between Peking Road and Avenue Edward VII of a thoroughfare of approximately 15 feet in width, laid out so as to provide in addition to the existing roadway a vehicle rank of 15 feet in width and a 15-foot path for pedestrian traffic. The lane will be retained in practically the same form as they now exist, but will largely occupy the reclaimed area. It is estimated that the ranking space provided will accommodate as many as 250 motor cars or other vehicles. The cost will be approximately £15,000 and when this is compared with the cost of the Nanking Road and Kiangse Road corner widening, £140,000, I think you will agree that the resulting improvement will be well worth the expenditure involved. No provision therefore is made in the Budget for this year, which is in your hands, but I am sure that you will endorse the Council's action in going ahead with the matter as soon as the scheme in detail has had its approval.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The knowledge and practical experience in health matters that we brought to our assistance when we called the Health Committee into being in January, 1918, have proved of the greatest value. The most important question that has been the Committee's consideration was undoubtedly that of sewage disposal and its views and recommendations upon the report drawn up by Professor Fowler and upon the relative departmental reports greatly contributed to that stage of progress in this connection which is recorded on the first section of the Annual Report.

Although the health of the community was so seriously threatened in turn by pneumonic plague, cerebrospinal fever and what has been termed "Spanish Influenza," the year proved to be a healthy one. The very illuminating and interesting observations of the Health Officer for the year, however, have just mentioned and on others to which we in Shanghai are so peculiarly exposed are well worth the time spent in their perusal for apart from their educational value they bring home to us a proper appreciation of the work of preventive measures in their relation to disease and of the success of the Health Officer and of his staff in presenting us with such a satisfactory bill of health as that for 1918. In this connection I should like to place on record our appreciation of the co-operation which was afforded to us by the Tsuchan of Kiangsu and by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the river shipping companies in keeping the Shanghai plague free.

Much progress was made during the year with the alterations to the Isolation Hospital; the new pavilion,

with separate sections for diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever and other infectious cases was completed. The old pavilion is in course of alteration to provide for the reception of tuberculous cases, and should be ready in June or as soon as a nursing staff can be provided. The old observation block is being converted into a discharge block with offices and quarters for the Custodian. The accommodation for nurses has been considerably bettered by the conversion of a portion of the administration block into nurses' quarters.

Special arrangements have been made for hospital accommodation for Indian women and children and for those Indians who are not members of the Police Force.

The motor ambulance service which was inaugurated in July with one ambulance has proved most popular and a second ambulance will shortly be added to this service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Of the manifold activities of the Public Works Department, there is none perhaps of such vital importance to the community as the provision and maintenance of its communications; and the work of widening and extending the roads of the Settlement, originally planned upon far too modest a scale, continues to occupy your Council's attention and some very important improvements have been embodied in the plans for 1919.

The question of the surfacing of roads is also a matter constantly under consideration, and increased use is being made of different forms of permanent paving, as well as of bituminous surfacings, which although more expensive in first cost than ordinary macadam are a great deal more convenient, less liable to erosion and cheaper in the long run.

Building activity during the past year has been much below normal chiefly due to the high cost of building materials and to the difficulty of importing interior and special fittings, but with the termination of the war, it is already patent that building is to be undertaken on a better scale in all parts of the Settlement. Among the more important departmental buildings erected during the year may be mentioned an additional two-story building on the full site providing 92,000 cubic feet of space for the Police Force, a new three-story block at the Isolation Hospital, three pairs of semi-detached bungalows at the Sanatorium at Mokanshan, an extension of the Public School for Chinese on the Polytechnic site and various structural additions at the Riverside Electricity Station. Work on the new Central Office is still proceeding and it is anticipated that the building will be completed in the early part of 1920, unless there are further difficulties and delays in the importation of heating apparatus and other fittings. The original plan made provision for a number of residential flats occupying approximately 25 percent of the total space available. By dispensing with most of these and by some rearrangement, we are now able to provide ample accommodation for the Electricity Department and also accommodation for Police Administrative Offices, for both of which no provision was originally intended.

The various other spheres of activity of the Public Works Department are clearly dealt with in the very able report of the Acting Municipal Engineer and in the Works Section of the Annual Report, and accordingly I will pass on to the

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The excellency of the standard attained by all of the schools reflects great credit on the Headmasters and Headmistresses and their respective staffs. The attendance in the schools had not already reached the limit of their capacity at the end of 1917 has steadily increased. After considerable delay in securing a passage from India the teacher of Hinduism arrived in February of this year and the school Indian boys, attached to the Thomas Huxbury School for Boys, was thereupon opened with an attendance of 10. I feel sure that the Indian community will appreciate the provision now made for the education of their boys. An extension of the Polytechnic School for Chinese was carried out during the summer vacation. It is regretted that this extension involved a reduction in the playing space but this disadvantage has been more than outweighed by the better classification of students thereby rendered possible and by the increase in the capacity of the school from 100 to 175 scholars. We are indebted to Mr. Nich for the gift of scholarships at the Nih Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese and to Mr. Edward Ezra for three scholarships each for four years at the Hongkong University, two for award to scholars at the Public School for Chinese and one for scholars at the Ella Kadourie School.

FINANCE

I now come to the financial statement for the past year. Our ordinary income was £12,044 short of the estimate. The deficit was made up by approximately £10,000 and from Public and Municipal undertakings, £5,700, whilst there was a small excess in respect of the rent of Municipal properties; on the other hand revenue from the sale of land fell short of the estimate by £24,500 chiefly due to the adjustment rendered necessary in the case of Riverine lots in the Eastern District by the judgment of H. M. Supreme Court in the friendly action between the Council and the Shanghai and Hongkew Land Co. In the concluding paragraph of his report on the accounts for 1918 the Treasurer directs attention to the fact that, during the period of the great war, the ratepayers of the Settlement have been in the unique position of enjoying practically all the Municipal benefits of pre-war days without any appreciable increase in taxation. To be precise there has been no increase since 1905 other than the indirect in-

crease effected by the abolition of the rebate on the land tax and by increased land and rental values.

Turning to ordinary expenditure, you will note under-expenditure in the case of the Volunteer Corps, Public Band, Finance Department, Secretariat, Interest Charges and Stock and Bonds. On the other hand the estimates were exceeded in the case of the Fire Brigade, Police Force, Health Department and the Public Works Department. In the case of the Health Department the appropriation under Extra-Departmental for the grant to the Isolation Hospital was underpaid to the extent of approximately £13,000; the apparent saving is, however, offset by the additional expenditure for which provision is made in the Budget for this year, which I shall shortly introduce for your consideration.

As regards the Police Force you may have noted an interesting table of comparison set out in the Treasurer's report on page 280 of the Annual Report showing the expenditure under Pay and Allowances of the different branches for the past year. The total over-expenditure in the case of the Police Force Department amounts to £16,400, which is chiefly traceable to the increased cost of the Maintenance of Roads and of Parks and Open Spaces. In May last after going carefully into the question of Chinese labor pay an increase of 1 percent and 12 percent respectively, showed a very large deficit. On revision we found that this was due to a misapprehension of the actual cost of the labor. The increase in the cost of the labor was not as great as we had supposed. The increase in the cost of the labor was not as great as we had supposed. The increase in the cost of the labor was not as great as we had supposed.

The Budget of Ordinary Income and Expenditure, as originally presented to the Finance Committee, with Land Tax and General Municipal Rate calculated at the rates which have been in force since 1918, after due consideration and after a surplus was to be converted into a deficit. The problem that presented itself was: What was the source of Municipal revenue for which provision is made under the Land Regulations and so very limited, we had to look to Land Tax and General Municipal Rate to make the extra income required. After due consideration we decided that the additional burden should be borne by owners of land and occupiers of houses proportionately and that the levy should be increased in the case of the former to seven-tenths of 1 percent and in the case of the latter to 14 percent with effect from July 1st. With the Budget drawn up on this basis the total of our ordinary income for this year will pass the four million mark. It is interesting to note that it was only four years ago, in 1915, that we passed the three million mark.

EXPENDITURES HELD DOWN

Coming to Extraordinary Expenditure you will note that we only spent £1,369,300 as against an estimated expenditure of £2,444,600. This is due to the fact that we were compelled to hold down the expenditure in many of our departments. In the case of the Police Force, the fee of \$5 per month for each man and horse was reduced to \$10 per quarter as in 1917. Instead of the fixed fee of \$5 per month a fee of from \$5 to \$15, 10 percent according to carrying capacity, is recommended for passenger launches. In a few of the shops of the fourth part of the annual report, which were issued in the form of a circular, it was stated that this fee was erroneously stated as a quarterly one. The fee of \$5 per month is recommended for increase from \$2 to \$5 per annum, as a health measure to discourage the keeping of dogs since rabies is on the increase. From perhaps we anticipate an increase in revenue of £2,000: from motor cars and private bicycles £10,000 and from private rickshaws £5,000. From hotel and tavern licenses we anticipate a decrease in revenue of £2,000, from tea shops £1,500 and from fruit shops and stalls £2,500.

You will have noted a serious drop in the revenue from public and Municipal undertakings, £117,400 less than the receipts for 1918. The contribution from the Electricity Department, due in large measure to the high price of coal at £12.24,000 as compared with £16,000 in 1918. An increase of £2,000 is anticipated in respect of tramway receipts and of £4,000 and £2,500 respectively from convict labor and Tungchow workshop. The dividend on the Council's shareholding in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. for 1918 which was £2,000 in excess of the estimate, is taken as the estimate for 1919.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

We find it necessary to continue the temporary bonus which came into operation on January 1, 1918, since the cost of labor remains on an abnormally high basis. Provision for this bonus and for the deferred leave bonus, to which reference is made on page 88d of the annual report, accounts to some extent for the total increase in the Budget of Ordinary Expenditure. The Volunteer Corps estimate exceeds that for 1918 by rather more than £10,000; the advance in the cost of uniform materials is partly responsible for this excess, whilst provision is made for the appointment of a paid commandant in the latter part of the year. Major Truman is naturally anxious to be relieved of those honorary but onerous duties which he has so ably performed as commandant of the Corps since Major Bray—now Brigadier-General—proceeded on war service and to give effect to his wish we are doing our best to relieve him of these duties as soon as we can. To this end we are at present in communication with Brigadier-General Bray and we hope that it may be possible to secure his reappointment as commandant.

RESOLUTION V.

Mr. Pearce then moved the adoption of the budget as follows: In the concluding paragraph of his report on the accounts for 1918 the Treasurer directs attention to the fact that, during the period of the great war, the ratepayers of the Settlement have been in the unique position of enjoying practically all the Municipal benefits of pre-war days without any appreciable increase in taxation. To be precise there has been no increase since 1905 other than the indirect in-

crease effected by the abolition of the rebate on the land tax and by increased land and rental values. With the conditions now prevailing all the world over and with the natural growth of Municipal administration and the requirements of modern civilization, such a state of affairs could not, of course, continue indefinitely, and we have now reached that point when we must expect taxation on a higher scale. This need not, however, create any concern, for our taxes have indeed been on a very low basis and are a mere trifle when contrasted with those of most other cities of the world, to which Shanghai can reasonably be compared.

INCOME

The Budget of Ordinary Income and Expenditure, as originally presented to the Finance Committee, with Land Tax and General Municipal Rate calculated at the rates which have been in force since 1918, after due consideration and after a surplus was to be converted into a deficit. The problem that presented itself was: What was the source of Municipal revenue for which provision is made under the Land Regulations and so very limited, we had to look to Land Tax and General Municipal Rate to make the extra income required. After due consideration we decided that the additional burden should be borne by owners of land and occupiers of houses proportionately and that the levy should be increased in the case of the former to seven-tenths of 1 percent and in the case of the latter to 14 percent with effect from July 1st. With the Budget drawn up on this basis the total of our ordinary income for this year will pass the four million mark. It is interesting to note that it was only four years ago, in 1915, that we passed the three million mark.

With the higher rates of taxation recommended and with due allowance for building development, we anticipate increases of £9,500 and £12,000 respectively on the receipts for 1918 from Land Tax and General Municipal Rate. With the improved freight situation and the better trade outlook we calculate an increase in the receipts from Wharfage Dues of £13,000. License Fees should produce an increase of £10,000 on the receipts for last year; the fee of \$5 per month for each man and horse was reduced to \$10 per quarter as in 1917. Instead of the fixed fee of \$5 per month a fee of from \$5 to \$15, 10 percent according to carrying capacity, is recommended for passenger launches. In a few of the shops of the fourth part of the annual report, which were issued in the form of a circular, it was stated that this fee was erroneously stated as a quarterly one. The fee of \$5 per month is recommended for increase from \$2 to \$5 per annum, as a health measure to discourage the keeping of dogs since rabies is on the increase.

From perhaps we anticipate an increase in revenue of £2,000: from motor cars and private bicycles £10,000 and from private rickshaws £5,000. From hotel and tavern licenses we anticipate a decrease in revenue of £2,000, from tea shops £1,500 and from fruit shops and stalls £2,500. You will have noted a serious drop in the revenue from public and Municipal undertakings, £117,400 less than the receipts for 1918. The contribution from the Electricity Department, due in large measure to the high price of coal at £12.24,000 as compared with £16,000 in 1918. An increase of £2,000 is anticipated in respect of tramway receipts and of £4,000 and £2,500 respectively from convict labor and Tungchow workshop. The dividend on the Council's shareholding in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. for 1918 which was £2,000 in excess of the estimate, is taken as the estimate for 1919.

We find it necessary to continue the temporary bonus which came into operation on January 1, 1918, since the cost of labor remains on an abnormally high basis. Provision for this bonus and for the deferred leave bonus, to which reference is made on page 88d of the annual report, accounts to some extent for the total increase in the Budget of Ordinary Expenditure. The Volunteer Corps estimate exceeds that for 1918 by rather more than £10,000; the advance in the cost of uniform materials is partly responsible for this excess, whilst provision is made for the appointment of a paid commandant in the latter part of the year. Major Truman is naturally anxious to be relieved of those honorary but onerous duties which he has so ably performed as commandant of the Corps since Major Bray—now Brigadier-General—proceeded on war service and to give effect to his wish we are doing our best to relieve him of these duties as soon as we can. To this end we are at present in communication with Brigadier-General Bray and we hope that it may be possible to secure his reappointment as commandant.

RESOLUTION V.

Mr. Pearce then moved the adoption of the budget as follows: In the concluding paragraph of his report on the accounts for 1918 the Treasurer directs attention to the fact that, during the period of the great war, the ratepayers of the Settlement have been in the unique position of enjoying practically all the Municipal benefits of pre-war days without any appreciable increase in taxation. To be precise there has been no increase since 1905 other than the indirect in-

crease effected by the abolition of the rebate on the land tax and by increased land and rental values. With the conditions now prevailing all the world over and with the natural growth of Municipal administration and the requirements of modern civilization, such a state of affairs could not, of course, continue indefinitely, and we have now reached that point when we must expect taxation on a higher scale. This need not, however, create any concern, for our taxes have indeed been on a very low basis and are a mere trifle when contrasted with those of most other cities of the world, to which Shanghai can reasonably be compared.

TO CHANGE FIRE BRIGADE RATES

The Brigade estimates have been prepared on the basis of its continuing as a Volunteer Brigade, consequently its reorganization which has been the subject of certain correspondence recently, which will be published as soon as it is concluded, involving as it does the engagement of further foreign paid staff will mean some excess in the estimated expenditure. We cannot help but regret, and I am sure that you will also regret, the change in the status of the Brigade, for it has a record of over 50 years as a Volunteer Brigade such as its past and present members and the community will be proud of. However, Shanghai has outgrown a Volunteer Brigade; where it was possible in the olden days and even up to a few years ago for a volunteer to attend fires in the daytime, present day business demands, generally speaking, do not permit of his doing so. Moreover fire prevention and fire fighting have become a very exact science, and it is essential in a city of this size that we should have a Brigade composed largely of those whose whole time can be devoted to its study. We do not propose to discontinue entirely the volunteer element, if the volunteers will support our endeavor to retain it, because for many reasons we look upon its retention as of no small importance. Accordingly we have made provision for a volunteer section to be accommodated in the Hongkew Station.


You are probably aware that for some time past the Chief Officer and the volunteer members have not been working together without some measure of friction. I mention this fact as I wish to emphasize that so far as our decision to reorganize the Brigade is concerned, this is but a side issue, the real issue being that the community must have a Brigade that is largely professional in character.

POLICE FORCE ESTIMATES

The Police Force estimates are up on those for last year approximately £148,000, chiefly traceable to the anticipated return of employees from war service, to the engagement of recruits for the Foreign Branch, now proceeding, to recruiting expenses, to passages, to class promotions, to revisions in the pay of the Chinese Branch, to provision for the recent appointments of six Chinese inspectors and to a substantial increase in the requirements in respect of uniform and equipment due to the higher cost of materials to the anticipated increase in the strength of the Foreign Branch and to provide for the Special Branch of the Force.

The estimate for the Japanese Branch provides only for the strength originally authorized. You will recollect that at our meeting in March, 1918, I stated that "as an emergency measure and to meet the requirements of the growth of the Japanese community in the Northern and Eastern Districts we proposed to add to the strength of the Japanese Branch, which had fully justified the hopes which we entertained when its establishment was authorized in the latter part of 1916." We proposed an increase of 20 and negotiations to this end were under way when the Hongkew disturbances occurred, since when and pending

(Continued on Page 5)



CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia, and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them with opiates or narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEFFA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

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SPRING TIME



WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS

LUX

TIME

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WEATHER

Fine weather. Fresh to strong north-
westerly winds along the coast.

BIRTH

REILLY: On the 9th April, 1919,
born to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Reilly,
a son.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 10, 1919

European Views On The American League Of Nations Debate

THE uncompromising fight being
waged in the United States,
chiefly by President Wilson's political
opponents, against the League of
Nations or against the participation
of the United States in the League is
holding the attention of the Euro-
pean public as much as the American.
Europe is frankly puzzled by the
American attitude, particularly since
it has been a small American group,
led by President Wilson, that has
made such a persistent fight for the
embodiment of the League of Nations
covenant in the peace treaty. For the
thing Europeans do not understand
the weight of tradition that hangs
about the American policy of
isolation from European issues and
for another thing they do not under-
stand how much this tradition is be-
ing used as a political weapon by
those who oppose Wilson for party
reasons and others who oppose him
because they are crusted Tories and
fear his progressive policies because
they threaten privilege. At any rate
the comment of the European press
on the American debate is instructive.

"It is harder for America than for
the European nations to enter the
League," remarks the Manchester
Guardian, but "in other ways it is
easier, and at least it is certain that
if America holds back, the League
will never come into being."

The question is asked in certain
quarters whether as an alternative
America will form an alliance with
Great Britain and France, and op-
ponents of the League, such as the
London Morning Post, point out that
in all alternative suggestions
America is summoned to play a part.
The fact that some American critics
of the League are fighting it because
Englishmen are advocating it, says
this Unionist daily, puts British
opposition in an unhappy situation,
for unless America is willing to form
an alliance all alternative plans
disappear. The London Evening
News notes more cheerfully that the
President "calls upon Americans to
act their part as sponsors for the
future welfare of civilized human-
ity," and it believes he will be heard
"not only by the people, but also by
the Senate" for the Senators, too,
are "good Americans and share
albeit in a more responsible degree,
the idealism of their fellow country-
men." The London Times observes
that people sometimes speak as
though the ideals of a League of
Nations were being imposed on
Europe by America, who herself
proposes to go back to her former
state of splendid isolation, but this
journal replies:

"Nothing of the kind. The
American advocacy of the League
means that she cannot possibly
abandon herself from liability for the
working out. She must assume
some responsibility for a scheme of
which she is one parent; she must
on all questions in which moral right
and wrong as expressed in the new
international law are involved hence-
forward be a part of the European
system. Here is a splendid and
beneficent disturbance of the old un-
stable balance. And France, now
that the Russian alliance has lost its
value for her, will be the first to see
how much the entry of the United
States into European politics by the
gateway of the League may mean for
her in the future. And not only for
her, but for all the friends of liberty."

For an official British statement
we have the words of Foreign

Minister Balfour, who is quoted in
the press as follows:

"One of the most important things
to be decided, though not by us, is
the share our brothers across the
Atlantic are going to take in these
new responsibilities. It would be an
impertinence on our part to offer
them advice, and I should not like
to seem to be doing so. But I may
say that an immense responsibility
rests on the American people. They
have come into the war. Their action
has had a profound importance.
Their service to mankind in this
crisis will make a great page in their
history. But that service is only
half accomplished if they do not take
a share in the even more responsible
labors of peace."

"Speaking as I have a right to
speak for my Government, I would
add that what is going on in America
at this moment is at least as im-
portant for the success of our labors
as what is going on in Paris. The
New World ought to play at least as
important a part in the future of
international organization as in the
past the old countries of Europe
have taken in the Middle East."

In France, too, the press shows
there was a fear that with the return
of the President to his own country
and his statement on the League of
Nations, America might return to
her old policy of aloofness at a time
when the problems of Europe are so
complex. In consequence, criticisms
of the President, that had previously
been more or less spirited, were
softened, if not turned completely
into approbation. With an admoni-
tory place toward America, the
Journal des Debats says Republican
opposition would be wiser if instead
of trying to destroy the President's
work it would try to improve it,
and La Liberté, of the same
city, hopes the Republicans "will
make the project more practical
without combating the adoption of
the principles it contains."

The struggle over the League of Nations
in this country is described as a
crisis which will decide the history
of the world, writes "Pertinax" in
the Echo de Paris, and he continues:
"Wilson is king, prime minister,
conductor of parliament, commander
of military forces, party chief, dis-
tributor of economic resources, for-
eign minister, and, under recent law,
a despotic reformer in the public
service who now appeals to the people."

Brief but bitterness against the
League is vented in the German
press, and incidentally we learn that
the "German Society for International
Law" has drafted a scheme for a
League of Nations "made in Ger-
many." Professor Schuecking, vice-
president of the "German Association
for a League of Nations," finds much
to criticize in the Allies' project and
thinks Germany should endeavor to
bring about such modifications of the
plan as would protect her vital in-
terests. He believes Germany should
be permitted to join the League
simultaneously with the other
Powers, and should be heard regard-
ing necessary changes in the con-
stitution of the League. On the other
hand, some Berlin newspapers say
that Germany should have nothing
to do with the plan, sarcastically
referred to as the "so-called League
of Nations" by the Berlin Zeitung
am Mittag, which calls it "simply a
compact of alliance of five great
nations, which reserve the right to
admit or exclude other nations."

"The reservation in the disarmament
clause that disarmament shall take
into consideration the 'geographical
situation' of a nation plainly means,
according to this irate newspaper,
that France shall be exempted from
its provisions. In the Berlin Lokal
Anzeiger it is charged that through
the League America and England wish
to assure themselves power over the
whole world. Continental states can
be prevented from fighting, we read
further, as the leading Powers of the
League will throw their forces where
their best interests lie. Yet if it is
admitted, grudgingly enough, that
standing armies will no longer play
an important role as far as England
and America are concerned, because
the war has proved that these coun-
tries are able to create big and
efficient armies out of nothing. But
at sea the condition is different, for
their reason ships and yet more
ships are being built, while Ger-
many's fleet and her submarines have
been seized. The Lokal Anzeiger
concludes mournfully that Germany
has nothing to do in the League but
obey, and politicians who trusted
Wilson and his League made a mis-
take." A like lamentation is heard
from Dr. W. H. Solf, formerly Ger-
many's Minister of Colonial Affairs,
who is quoted in a Berlin despatch
as saying that the Germans had "an
almost childlike faith in the ability
and will of Mr. Wilson," but they
have suffered a "tremendous disap-
pointment since the opening of the
Peace Conference." The armistice
arrangements and the modification
of the League of Nations plan,
according to Dr. Solf, "have done
much to shatter their hopes" with
the result that some people have
"lost faith in Mr. Wilson's sincerity;
and others, while they believe him
sincere, do not think that he is able
to achieve his object."

Washington On French Stage

A French Theatrical 'Washington'

Washington does not seem to have
impressed the dramatists very strong-
ly as material for the theater. Per-
haps some delfer in theatre love
will tell us now many times he has
figured as a character in our native
drama. It is hardly thinkable that
Mr. Jacques Copeau, the director of
the Theatre du Vieux Colombier,
should be the first to impersonate
the Father of our Country on the
stage of Washington's land, but the
1919 birthday witnesses this fact, and
a face and figure to summon up the
memories of the Washington por-
traits are what Mr. Copeau un-
doubtedly achieves in the half-light
of the tent in that winter's night at
Valley Forge. The critics are not
amused with a "French Washing-
ton"; what would Frenchmen say
to our Yankee Napoleons? And of
these we have had a considerable
assortment—broad brow with over-
hanging lock, hand thrust into coat
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Fable Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Why American Boys Are Marrying French Girls

An American navy nurse, who admits she's slightly jealous, furnishes perhaps the first really thorough American marriage situation in and expert opinion on the Franco-American marriage situation in France. After a year and a half in France, this American girl finds French femininity "delightful," with a knowledge of captivating masculine hearts that would put most American girls completely out of the running. She suggests the advisability of pre-

ceding President Wilson with a petition to send all American troops home at once. "In the name of American debauchees," her letter, written to a relative in New York, appears in the New York Evening Sun.

"You seem rather incredulous about so many of our American boys having married Frenchwomen. Why, I wonder? I don't see any reason why they should not. The Frenchwoman is a delightful creature. Even we American and English nurses can

see that, much as we should like at times to see otherwise, for we're still human and still feminine, and it goes rather hard with us to see some of the prettiest of our soldier lads marrying pretty little Alines, Maries, and Nirtes.

"We think we could find better mates for them, and some of us think that a few could be found without even going outside of France. But still they're being captivated—we call it 'captured' when we talk among ourselves—by the French women. Louise told me last night that she had it on positive authority that in the neighborhood of 100,000 American soldiers and sailors had married Frenchwomen over here! No wonder we are jealous—only don't tell anybody that we are, for maybe I'm the only one of us who is ready to admit it even to herself.

"Still, as I've just said, I don't blame the boys. These girls are really almost irresistible, and they understand the art of flirtation better when they are born than the average American woman understands it after her fourth divorce. They know how to dress, too, to bring out the very best in a man, and they know how to talk to our soldiers with their eyes and shoulders better than we Americans can talk to them in their own United States. They speak a universal language—the language of appeal, and they never fail to make themselves understood.

"Besides all this more or less superficial charm, the Frenchwoman is truly a woman. They make wonderful wives and mothers. I've been here long enough to see that they make even better wives and mothers than they make sweethearts. They're wonderful housekeepers, although—except among the upper classes, they do run to too much furniture in their parlors and too much garlic in their kitchens, to suit my plain tastes. But how they do understand food conservation and economy. Mr. Hoover could learn quite a few lessons from them if he cared to study them.

"And on top of all this femininity, they are fighters. They are the bravest women, as a class, I believe I have ever known, and the most consistently patriotic. Their patriotism is so deep, so much a part of them, that they never think of saying anything about it. If you compared a Frenchwoman from her love of France and her desire to serve France, you would have to tear her limb from limb and pick her to pieces. It goes all through her, and enters subconsciously into everything she has done since she has been a Frenchwoman. You know something of what they've done since the summer of 1914 from your reading of the papers and magazines, but that full history can never be written.

"So, why shouldn't our boys love them, and marry them? Anyway, whether they should or should not, they're doing it. Can't you do something to persuade the Government to have them all brought home? We're thinking about presenting a petition to Mr. Wilson while in France, begging him, in the name of American debauchees, to send our boys home.

most people. Health can be maintained without the use of table salt. All the requisite sodium for the needs of the body is contained in an ordinary mixed diet.

The digestive value of salt is extremely dubious, and it is maintained that in immoderate quantities this condiment delays the digestion of most foods. It is an undecided question whether table salt has any definite beneficial influence in the chemistry of the body. A meat diet contains all the salt that is necessary.

All the mineral substances required by the organism are contained in full amount in a normal varied diet. The taste for salt derived from other sources is acquired, and like most acquired tastes it is apt to be imperative. I have met people who cannot enjoy their dinners unless everything on the plate is well sprinkled with salt. Cooks usually add a generous quantity of salt to stews, soups, and vegetables; but more salt is required by the diners, and frequently the dish is spoiled by the additional amount used at the table.

Salt is one of the coarsest of our popular condiments, and its constant use partially destroys the sensitivity of the palate to subtle flavors. In an artistic cuisine this harsh and frequently unnecessary savor is used very sparingly.

Many people who have a zest for salted foods neglect the green vegetables and roots that contain the necessary alkaline salts. These are quite as important as the chlorides of sodium. They are the true blood purifiers, and the lack of them may cause eczema, scurvy, and other diseases. Potatoes provide us with potash, salt in sufficient quantity, and from them we derive a requisite amount of sodium.

Goats As Roadmakers

In the forests of California the United States Government are employing many thousands of goats on road-making. For miles into the forests the animals are slowly marching in regular order, and leaving behind them an enchanting avenue—broad, smooth, and perfectly straight.

The idea of thus employing goats is not a new one. As a matter of fact, it is a revival of a custom dating from long centuries ago.

The plan as adopted by the United States Government is, "simply," the herdsman cuts a pathway just wide enough to admit himself, with a goat following at his heels.

The pathway is cut for a distance of twelve yards, and then the iron peg at the end of the chain is driven into the ground, and it is the duty of the goat to make a clean sweep of all undergrowth as far as its tether will permit by the practical method of eating it. The goat is not moved until it has done its job well and thoroughly.

When one goat is tethered the pathway is extended a further twelve yards and another goat is "stumped," and so it goes on, until there is a line, miles in length, of busy, nibbling, happy goats—or rather several lines for the thousands of goats—hundred to four hundred yards wide.

Herdsman are continually passing along the lines, untangling chains and, in other respects looking to the comfort of their charges, and night and morning the goats are milked.

Bonnie milkmaids, with buckets and stails, pour out of log cabins, and presently they are scrambling back to their romantic habitations with big churns of rich milk, which in due course they will convert into delicious little cheeses for which there is an insatiable demand.

The breed of goat employed in the extravagantly coated Angora, and the venture is returning a very handsome profit.

There is the yield of wool, which is considerable and of great value, then the yield of milk, and finally the progeny.

When the undergrowth has all been cleared away the big timber, is felled and taken off through the splendid avenues. In this way immense tracts of forest are being cleared and burnt, and thousands of acres made ready for the plough or for a crop of young timber.

Without the help of the sharp teeth and the healthy appetite of the goats, preparations for burning, it is said, would be so costly that the job would hardly be worth while. The animals enjoy the varied fare: it is their natural food. We in England do not know to farm goats, and for long generations we have stubbornly refused to learn.

Perhaps now some of us will turn over a new leaf and test the profitability of the animal on our gorse and heather covered hillsides. It is these hundreds of acres were put to a better use than being preserved as a cover for grouse and fox.

Poisonous Snakes Raised To Obtain Anti-Toxin

In this day of progress we often hear of queer occupations. One is sponge farming. Now we hear of snake farming and science tells us that the very venom that has brought death to thousands is being used to manufacture an anti-toxin against itself.

In the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, supported by the Brazilian Government, is a wonderful snake farm, or "Institute of Serumbraço," as it is generally called by Dr. Vital Brazil, who is at its head, and is considered one of the greatest authorities on reptiles.

In 1912 there were 4,800 deaths from snake bites, and 19,500 victims who became cripples for life. To remedy this evil Dr. Brazil started to experiment, and the present institute, representing nearly \$1,000,000 outlay, is the result of four years' labor.

The Brazilian Government estimated that one year, previous to the institute, the money loss from snakes was forty million francs a year, and the loss in domestic animals would add an enormous sum.

To manufacture the anti-toxin it is necessary to obtain venom from the various species of snakes. They are sent to the institute from all over Brazil. The railways, by special arrangement, carry them free of charge. The shipper in return for his trouble receives little glass vials carefully packed, and all necessary instruction as to the use of anti-toxin, that will enable him to save his life, even though the application is made several hours after the accident. In this way the institute keeps on hand 5,000 snakes of every species, both venomous and non-venomous.

The process is quite simple. The

venom is extracted by grasping the snake firmly, just behind its head, and then squeezing its glands, back of its jaws. A light oily liquid, almost clear but with a slight greenish yellow cast, drips slowly from the jaws into a glass receptacle which is then placed into an incubator and slowly evaporated. A crystalline formation is left, varying in color according to the kind of snake from which it was obtained.

The next stage is the inoculation of strong, healthy animals with this poison. A minute quantity is injected every day for three weeks. The animals used are generally mules, cattle or even horses. These being healthy and strong are able to resist a small injection of the poison, and as only a minute injection is made at a time, the animal can manufacture in their blood an anti-toxin. After three weeks each animal, having been under constant observation, is relieved of some of its blood, usually one or two quarts. The anti-toxin, extracted from

the blood, is a clear, glycerine-like liquid.

Forty-five cubic centimeters of it will cure the deadliest snake bite, the fluid being injected into the patient's veins just behind the shoulder blades.

Another branch of the work is the raising of Murrana, a non-venomous snake of the constrictor type, deadly enemy to all venomous species. This snake is quite harmless, and is being used extensively in Brazil for garden pets and sometimes house pets as well, for it keeps the house free from rodents of all kinds and in the garden it will protect the owner against the poisonous snake.

Although the venomous snake always succeeds in biting the Murrana, the bite has no effect. The deadly species depend upon their poison to kill the Murrana on its strength.

The attack takes place so quickly that it is impossible to see just how it starts. In an instant there are four coils about the victim, sometimes more. Three gradually contract. The teeth of the Murrana are in the neck of its victim from the start, the life being slowly crushed out in the viselike grip of the coils. After a period of ten minutes or more the coils relax and the conqueror starts to make a meal of the victim, swallowing its head first. Little by little the body disappears until only the tip of the tail remains to view.

The Murrana seems to enjoy this stage of the game, for it sometimes leaves a bit of the tail out for several minutes. At such times it will continue to look around for more food and it will take anything that is offered. Sometimes after its meal it will go to sleep for several weeks, after which period of fasting it will awaken to look up another poison snake.

PRESIDENT WILSON and his typewriter.

"THE PRESIDENT works his own typewriter."

"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France. —said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that the President was using his new

MULTIPLEX HAMMOND

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PEACE CONGRESS

—suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personal since June 11, 1913.

All Type Styles, ALL LANGUAGES, especially represented in our MULTIPLEX. Change type in a second.

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K. & G. MELKONIAN'S Cigarettes.

Largest Tobacco Manufactory in Egypt.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Will you treat your friends to good cigarettes after your dinner parties?

Then offer them only high-class "MELKONIAN" Egyptian Cigarettes, which are made of the two high-class brands of Turkish tobacco leaves "DUBECK" and "BAFRA," thus making them the most suitable cigarettes the world ever produced.

The following are highly recommended for:

Gentlemen: "AMON-RE" (Large Size)
Ladies: "HORAS" (Small Size)

Shanghai Distributors: Outposts orders solicited and promptly executed by
TABAQUERIA-FILIPINA. M. A. LOUBEH,
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Too Much Salt

Table salt, or sodium chloride, is considered an indispensable adjunct to most meals. We are a nation of inordinate salt-eaters. Many dishes are spoiled by the liberal addition of salt, and persons who have abstained from mineral salt for a spell often develop a keener gustatory sense. Some of the everyday foods are found to possess more pleasant flavors when no salt is added to them.

It is a common belief that "salt is a blood purifier." Even if this can be proved, it is not necessary to take one quarter of the salt eaten daily by

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Preparation for all Irrregularities. These pills of Martin's are a real boon to the human system. They are a truly scientific discovery. They are a truly scientific discovery. They are a truly scientific discovery.

At all Chemists and Druggists, or you may write to the

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It's our speciality.

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE

HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE

FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF

PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL

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AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1770

Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON E.

Vice And S.V.C. Inquiries Authorised By Ratepayers

(Continued from Page 5)

such a character as will preclude this community from availing itself of or permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railways tram system.

An amendment to the resolution was moved by Mr. Cecil Holliday, proposing to make the Council's sanction of railways tram extensions contingent upon the recommendation of "a committee of five independent ratepayers to be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, which committee shall report fully on the whole question of the railways tram service, including the amount it should contribute to the community for the privileges granted, and also the feasibility or the reverse of the service being owned by the Municipality, with such details as may show how the conclusions are arrived at; the report to be published in the Municipal Gazette and no action taken on it by the Council until one month after publication."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. P. Lamb, who supplemented Mr. Holliday's exhaustive argument. Mr. Pearce, in replying, declared that the terms of the amendment would practically take the matter out of the hands of the Council and place it in the hands of the committee. He contended that the Council was entirely competent to handle the problem and had studied it from every aspect and stated that if the Council needed independent assistance it would not hesitate to call upon the ratepayers.

The amendment was lost on the show of hands and the original resolution was passed.

The following three resolutions—VII, VIII and IX—were then passed without dissent:

That Mr. H. G. Simms be elected Land Commissioner for the ensuing Municipal year.—Proposed by Mr. L. Midwood, seconded by Mr. R. M. Dalrymple.

That Mrs. J. W. Jackson and N. Macleod and Messrs. J. H. Dollar and E. C. Pearce be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.—Proposed by Mr. E. I. Ezra, seconded by Mr. W. L. Merriman.

That Dr. P. L. Hawks Pitt and Mr. E. C. Pearce be elected to serve on the Permanent Education Committee.—Proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce, seconded by Mr. E. I. Ezra.

VICE COMMITTEE AUTHORISED
Dean Walker then rose to move the following resolution:

"That the Shanghai Municipal Council be authorised to appoint a special committee to investigate vice conditions in the International Settlement; and that such Committee be empowered to collect evidence from the Municipal Departments and other sources and report and make recommendations thereon at the next ratepayers' meeting."

"That the said special committee be composed of nine persons, three to be nominated by the Council, three by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, and three others by the six so nominated as aforesaid."

"The present state of affairs as it appears to me is as follows," Dean Walker said. "The Council and the Moral Welfare Committee are of one mind in considering prostitution as a social evil. The majority of ratepayers are of the same opinion. All are agreed that the problem is a peculiarly difficult one. United action against evil is most necessary. At present the Council and the Committee seem to be at cross purposes. In fact I do not know that they are. If this resolution is adopted you will have a much more representative and compact Committee. A year's quiet study of the problem in its local aspect should be productive of some good results. But I make no prophecy that it will. This I do prophesy. If all who think the thing to be an evil try hard to eradicate that evil, Shanghai will be a better place for the effort made. Some of you may have sympathized with the Council and others with the Committee. I boldly ask you all to support this 'Try Again' notion, as a pledge of your sincerity."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning, whose remarks were also brief.

"In seconding the resolution before the meeting," Mr. Canning said, "I am only going to emphasise one thing and that is, we want a report on the conditions as existing in the Settlement today. I have had the statement made to me by a Naval Officer that Shanghai is the worst port in the world for venereal disease; we want to find out if that is true, after a close study of the complex conditions. We are still in the dark on many points, and I therefore stand before you to ask your support for the formation of a committee to probe into the matter and report and tell us what is happening and what is being done."

"As you will have seen from the correspondence which has already been published in the Municipal

Gazette the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee was formed as an outcome of representations to the Council by certain organisations last year and after a year's work they have come to the conclusion that a committee

such as was then asked for is essential so that the true facts may be known. The Council have in their Police, Health and Revenue Departments valuable information already available, whereas the Moral Welfare Committee have had to glean theirs from observation and enquiries instituted in certain directions. A party of willing workers have walked a good many streets and delved into numerous alleyways but this kind of work takes time and we believe to a certain extent being duplicated, for, as I have said, the Council already possess certain information and that information would be available to a committee such as is proposed to be formed by the resolution under discussion. I refer to this point chiefly because the opinion has been expressed in more than one quarter that there does not appear the necessity for a further committee, but I think you will readily agree an official committee with the powers which we ask will be able to deal more comprehensively with the subject than a private one."

"This question is of equal importance to women, and I trust that if this resolution is passed we shall have women on the committee. With these few words I formally beg to second the resolution."

The principal point made by Mr. Pearce in his brief comment was that he did not think such a committee as was asked could do so well as the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee itself had done. He praised the work of this body during the past year and predicted continued good work along this line if it were continued without the formation of a new body.

The resolution was then put and was carried by a substantial majority and to the accompaniment of applause.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

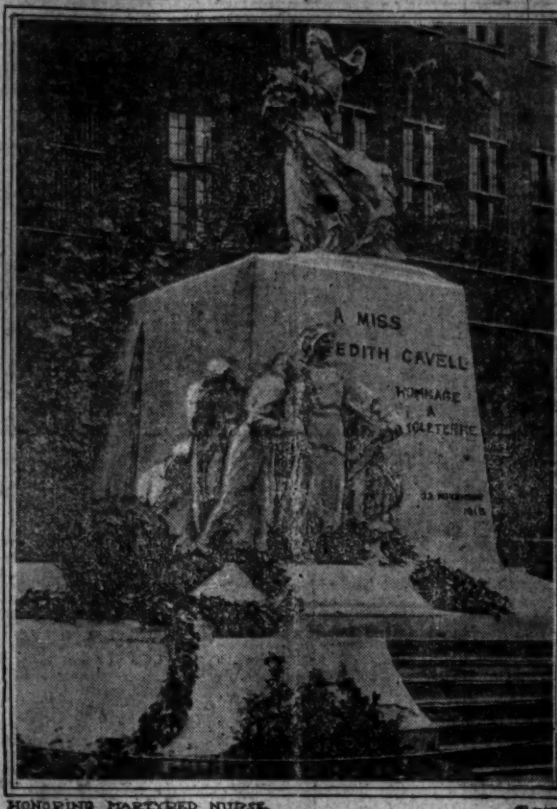
The resolution affecting the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the last business of the meeting, was proposed by Mr. N. C. Home.

"The resolution which stands in my name," he said, "is that a commission be appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of 'B' Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and to look into the regulations governing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally. I may state at once that this resolution is not the outcome of any particular case or cases that have cropped up in connection with the Volunteers, and it has nothing to do

with any such particular cases in any way whatever.

"I think it necessary to make this initial statement because it has been suggested that this is the taking of a step to create the first court of appeal as regards such a case or cases from the decisions which have already been made. It is nothing of the sort. It is this general question upon which there has been no decision but which it is felt, I think, I may say safely, by the body of

Statue To Edith Cavell



HONORING MARTYRED NURSE.

Beautiful statue set up in Brussels by the Belgians to the memory of the martyred British nurse, Edith Cavell, who was executed by the Germans because of her loyalty. No sooner had the Germans been pushed safely back across their own borders than the population of Brussels erected the monument, which had been secretly hidden from the invaders.

Volunteers generally, should be dealt with and should be dealt with in some such way as this. We have heard from the chairman of the Council of the good work which the Volunteer Corps has done, and of that good work and of the good work they will do in the future there can be no doubt. But there has been, there has grown up of late, you recall, a certain feeling which goes as far as amounting at the present time to a feeling of actual

dissatisfaction and which is manifesting itself more strongly now that the war is over than before, because while the war continued it itself had a very powerful integrating force in preventing such feelings coming out.

"I don't wish in any way to deal with the merits of the case. I am not competent to deal with the merits of the case, either from my particular knowledge of the facts or from any special knowledge of the facts at all. But one of the matters at any rate which has come up in the appointment of officers to a particular unit without the consent of the members of that unit being obtained. That has been created and is creating a great deal of dissatisfaction."

"There is also a general feeling that the regulations governing the Volunteer Corps are not as clear and as explicit as they ought to be. It is perhaps too much to hope that they should be so worded that the simplest cannot fail to understand them and the astute can make little of them. It certainly might be hoped that they could be a good deal better formulated than they are today, and it is obvious if that is done that the immediate basis of dissatisfaction arising from misunderstanding will pro tanto be removed."

"I have said that at the present time there is dissatisfaction among the body of the Volunteers. Of that fact I think there can be no doubt. 'B' Company is, of course, in a particularly difficult position, and as Volunteers joining now have to go to such units as they are assigned to the difficulties which have arisen there have practically stopped new recruits coming forward altogether."

"Ladies and gentlemen, the position is not a satisfactory one. Inquiries are desired by those vitally interested, the Volunteers themselves, and this community, in whose interests the Volunteer body performs, will, I am sure, do what it can to assist not only in the interest of the Volunteers, but also, of course, in our ultimate interest in putting things in the future on the best basis possible."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. J. R. Hykes, following which Mr. Pearce replied as follows:

"The implication of the resolution now before you and of the proposer and seconder is that there is something in connection with the affairs of 'B' Company and the regulations governing the Volunteer Corps with which we, as your Council, should have dealt, but which we have not dealt. Now what are the facts of the case? Towards the close of last year certain dissensions arose in 'B' Com-

pany in connection with the transfer of an officer to that Company from the Reserves. There was no objection to the officer transferred, the dissensions arising over the interpretation of Regulation VIII of the Corps. The matter was referred to us by a member of the Company and we upheld the interpretation placed on the regulation by the Commandant; indeed, in our opinion the regulation could not reasonably bear any other interpretation. Certain members of the Company were apparently dissatisfied, but instead of adopting rational means to bring their grievances before the Council, they adopted a policy which is quite inconsistent with any idea of discipline, and I would emphasise that the Volunteer Corps cannot exist unless it is founded on discipline."

"If there are any specific matters still outstanding in connection with the affairs of 'B' Company or in connection with the affairs of the Volunteer Corps as a whole then all I can say is that if they are brought to our attention—and that far they have not been—we shall have no hesitation in going very carefully into them and should we require outside assistance, then we shall certainly not hesitate to invoke it, but we do contend and we urge upon you that in matters of discipline affecting the Corps the Council is certainly the proper and competent party to whom such matters should be referred."

"As regards the Corps Regulations, I may state that these are at present under revision and that when they are in final shape, we shall consider them very carefully before passing them."

"I therefore ask your support in opposing the resolution."

The resolution was then put to the vote and was passed by a comfortable majority.

This concluded the business session and after Mr. Pearce had called for a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was heartily accorded, the meeting adjourned.



AT THE APOLLO

MONDAY, April 14th, 15th,
16th & 17th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN THE FIRST OF HIS NEW \$1,000,000 COMEDY SERIES

"DOG'S LIFE"

In "A Dog's Life" we see not a new Chaplin. We see one ripened and broadened. His long holiday has brightened a wit always on keen edge, as illustrated by the new-fangled chase around and under the fence. The picture will rank with Chaplin's best, with "The Bank" for one example. Most laughable is the comedy, and consequently all the greater is the reaction in the periods where pathos dominates. It was in "The Bank" we were given to moments in "A Dog's Life" when a house will be very still. The subject might have been entitled "A Dog's Tail," for one of the funniest things ever shown on the screen is the tail of the dog wagging through the hole created by another dog's teeth in the seat of the trousers. Small wonder the drummer could not understand who or what was beating his drum. There is only one Chaplin.—G. B.

AS FULL OF LAUGHS AS THE PUP
IN THE PICTURE IS FULL OF FLEAS.

CHARLIE—PRIME MINISTER OF MIRTH IN A RIOT OF LAUGHTER.

Prices of Dress Circle \$2.00
Admission: Stalls . . . \$1.00

Booking at Robinson's

Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919

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All Advertisements must
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Replies must be
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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

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WHILE TO WRITE US
about your requirements for
ALL CLASSES OF
BRITISH MADE
GOODS.

Some Specialties:
Metal Bedsteads. Safes. Dred and
Cash Boxes. Trunks and Uniform
Cases. Household, Stable and
Painters' Brushes. Household
and Toilet Soaps. Soap Powder
and Candles. Soft Soap.

Write
THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR,
Monmouth House, London, E.C.3.
Special terms for trial orders and samples
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Customs Notification
No. 911

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Notice is hereby given that the
hands of the Customs clock will be
advanced one hour at midnight on
Saturday, 12th instant.

R. H. R. Wade,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th April, 1919.

National Loan of the Third Year
of the Republic (1914)

Second Annual Drawing of Bonds

Subscribers to the above Loan
are hereby notified that arrange-
ments have now been made to pro-
ceed with the redemption of the
Loan, and that the second drawing
of bonds will take place on 15th
May next. The date of payment
with a list of the numbers of drawn
bonds will be announced in a sub-
sequent notification.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 2nd April, 1919.

TO LET

675 RUE RATARD

Semi-detached, 5-roomed resi-
dence, with all modern sanitary
installations and large garden,
situated in one of the quietest local-
ities.

For further particulars, apply to
CREDIT FONCIER D'EX-
TREM-ORIENT, 20, the Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. J. V. SCOTT
DENTIST

has bought the office
of the late

Dr. C. CAMERON
38 Nanking Road
Telephone, Central 2036

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

51st MEETING.

19th April, 1919.

(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp
ENTRIES close on Saturday, 12th
April, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the
Club House, 126 Bubbling Well
Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtain-
ed upon application to the under-
signed.

By order,

Y. S. Day,

Secretary.

LOST 2 native cheques, No. 6 for
Tls. 400 dated the 17th inst. issued on
Zung Chai bank (通和) by Yee Chong
Sing (葉昌興) and No. 34 for Tls.
354 dated the 17th inst. issued on Wai
Chang Bank (匯豐) by Yee Chong Sing.
The said loss having been reported to
the banks they have duly declared same
null and void. The public is hereby
warned against negotiating same. Ad-
vertisements also appear in the Shun
Pao and Sin Wan Pao.
Lee Wha Co. (德華號啓) 22608

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY,
LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of Shareholders will be held
at the office of Messrs. SCOTT,
HARDING & CO., 6 Peking
Road, Shanghai, on THURSDAY,
the 24th April, 1919, at 4 o'clock
p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 15th
April to the 24th April, 1919, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

The Shanghai Seramban Rubber
Estate, Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Ord-
inances of Hongkong, 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FOURTH ANNUAL General Meeting
of Shareholders of the above-named
Company will be held at the Head
Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shang-
hai, on Thursday, the 17th day of
April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m. for presen-
tation of the Report of the Directors and
Accounts for the year ended 31st
December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday, 14th,
to Thursday, 17th April, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & Co.,
Secretaries & General Managers
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

Ministry of Communications of the
Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Depart-
ment

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply
of various kinds of materials, tools,
etc., for telegraph use during the
whole year.
All tenders shall close on the 2nd of
June, 1919.
Conditions governing tenders, speci-
fications, requisition sheets, and other
particulars may be obtained from the
Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road,
Shanghai, on payment of a fee of
Mexican Dollars Ten (M\$10) which
shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

The Chemor United Rubber
Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Seventh Annual General
Meeting of shareholders will be
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai,
on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April,
1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from 15th to
22nd April, 1919, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Shanghai, 9th April, 1919.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-, Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting will be
held in the offices of the Company,
Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat,
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday,
the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

a prominent and venerable gentle-
man of England, recognised as an
authority on wines, states:—
".....You must remember that
a man cannot be a good judge of Old
Wine unless he is a good man. The
qualities which are required are not
only good qualities, but are qualities
which exhibit a delicacy of mind and
a balance of judgment which must
react in other ways on an expectant
world. I have never been able to
achieve my own standard of judg-
ment, but there is, I am convinced,
a philosophy of Wine better than that
of Omar."

HUNT'S PORTS AND SHERRIES

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

Shanghai Tramways
(Foreign Settlement)

Advertising in Tramcars

The Company has decided to dis-
continue trade advertisements in its
tramcars. After this date no con-
tracts for advertising in the cars
will be entered into; and existing
contracts, on expiry, will not be
renewed. The bill-boards at the
ends of the cars will continue to be
used for announcements relating to
the Company's services; and ap-
plications may be made to the Gen-
eral Manager, as hitherto, for the
free use of these boards for adver-
tisements connected with charitable
and kindred objects.

D. McCOLL,
General Manager.
Shanghai Electric Construction Co.,
Ltd.,
Traction House,
7, Soochow Road,
8th April, 1919.

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions
received from the CENTRAL BUREAU
OF LIQUIDATION OF THE
DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all
bank notes either in Dollars or Tails
issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH
of the above Bank must be presented
for payment to the undersigned on or
before the 15th April, 1919. After
this date they will be considered null
and void. Notes issued by other
Branches must be presented for pay-
ment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Injections of all kind of vaccines
serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood,
treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.
Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan,
America and Europe, so can
speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

JAPANESE VETERINARY
HOSPITAL

Dr. S. NAKANISHI
and
Dr. G. KAWABE

Y-A-4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)

TURKISH BATH

and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment.
Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years
experience in U.S.A. Patients treated
at their residence by special arrange-
ment. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North
Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to
12 p.m.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 16

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METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

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"NATIONAL"

(MODEL NO. 3)



is a portable typewriter of
standard type-bar con-
struction with rigid dur-
able frame of cold rolled
steel—built to stand rough
usage—full size universal
keyboard, full width car-
riage; has every essential
advantage of the big type-
writers, yet stands only
6 1/2 inches high and weighs
a little over 9 lbs. complete.
Two colour ribbon, back-
spacer; easy removal of
type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. \$75

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Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add.:
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Spring and Summer Suits

New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in
Pongee, White Serge and Palm Beach Suitings.

THOM SHING

8a Broadway, Astor House Building

M/S W. F. "BURROWS"

The M/S "W. F. Burrows" is
now discharging her cargo at the
Robert Dollar Company, Pai Lien
Chien Wharf. Consignees are re-
quested to send in their bills of
lading for counter-signature and
take delivery of their goods. All
claims against this steamer must be
sent in within ten days after com-
pletion of the steamer's discharge
or they will not be recognized. All
risk of fire at the wharf to be borne
by the consignees of the goods. Ex-
amination of damaged cargo will
take place at the wharf on Saturday
April 12th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

LOST

Two Bank Orders, Nos. 3727 and
3728, for Tails 187.48.8 and
181.44 respectively, issued by the
Yuen Sing Bank (元生莊), due on
16th day of 3rd moon, (April 16,
1919) have been lost. The public
are hereby warned against negoti-
ating the said Orders, as they have
been declared null and void. Notices
are also appearing in the Shun Pao
and Sin Wan Pao.

CHWANG QUEN KEE
莊坤記
Shanghai, April 9, 1919

TO LET

With Immediate Occupation.
2 Hart Road Tls. 115.00
8 " " " 65.00
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Russia Speaks Through Her Fiction

The Wife and Other Stories. By Anton Chekhov. Translated by Constance Garnett. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The Witch and Other Stories. By Anton Chekhov. Translated by Constance Garnett. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

White Nights and Other Stories. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. Translated by Constance Garnett. The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

In the preface to "A Personal Record," Joseph Conrad says of himself as a writer:

"I have a positive horror of losing even for one moving moment that full possession of myself which is the first condition of good service. I have always suspected in the effort to bring into play the extremities of emotions the debasing touch of insincerity. In order to move others deeply we must deliberately allow ourselves to be carried away beyond the bounds of our normal sensibility—like an actor who raises his voice on the stage above the pitch of natural conversation. And surely this is no great sin. But the danger lies in the writer becoming the victim of his own exaggeration, losing the exact notion of sincerity, and in the end coming to despise truth as something too cold, too blunt, for his purpose."

Superficially, Mr. Conrad and M. Chekhov bear little resemblance to each other. But the haunting reality of each author, the sense of a life deeper and truer than the life we see with our bodily vision which remains with us after we close "Chance" or "The Wife and Other Stories," strikes the roots back to a single fundamental idea of method. Never does Chekhov "even for one moving moment" lose that "full possession of himself" which Conrad regards as "the first condition of good service." When we consider the volume of his work, it is astonishing how strictly he keeps "the exact notion of sincerity," how seldom he is "the victim of his own exaggeration." As a matter of fact, he is more seldom the victim of it than Mr. Conrad himself. This may be due, in part, to his scientific training, for Chekhov was a physician; but in the main it harks back to an intellectual honesty in the man more impatient, even more intolerant, of the merely romantic and emotional, than is Conrad's own.

Very few of the stories in these two

volumes could by any stretch of the imagination be called pleasant. One feels that it would be impossible for an intellectually honest Russian to write pleasant tales of his own people, unless, like Solzhenitsyn, he were frankly writing fairy tales. One wonders if it would be equally impossible for an intellectually honest American to write at once agreeably and realistically of farm life, say, in our Middle West. His work would contain less psychology, certainly, for we are as a people little given to analysis of our neighbors' minds, and not at all of our own. And without the psychology, much of the unpleasantness, and also much of the beauty, would be lacking, for our deeds are never either as base or as glorious as our intentions.

Over and over, Chekhov pours a sad and bitter irony upon the bourgeoisie, the "comfortable" people, as we might call them in this country; upon the pompous land owners who talk largely while famine and pestilence walk in their villages. "We must act on the military principles of judgment, promptitude, and energy"—yet who do nothing beyond draw up vast schemes of betterment on paper. Over and over he probes the weakest points in Russian character: the tendency to endless speculation and discussion when action is indicated; the tendency to act, not according to the necessities of the situation, as we of the west endeavor to, but in obedience to some blind and obscure compulsion within the individual, a sort of autofatalism, whose results are sometimes tragic, sometimes exquisite, sometimes fantastic, but always impossible to predict.

Where two or three are gathered together nowadays, sooner or later the topic of Russia is bound to arise. For this reason the work of the two men who have seen most deeply into the Russian character, Chekhov and Dostoevsky, have a peculiar interest; they are truer, it may easily be, than history.

Neither, it must be said, presents an encouraging picture. Turning from Chekhov's bourgeoisie to his peasants, we find him strongly convinced that the salvation of Russia lies in them. That is in accord with our own ideas of democracy, and we begin to take heart again. Yet his peasantry is so almost unimaginably ignorant and degraded that the salvation seems lamentably far off.

Who keeps the tavern and

makes the people drunken? A peasant. Who wastes and spends on drink the funds of the commune, of the schools, of the church? A peasant. Who stole from his neighbors, set fire to their property, gave false witness at the court for a bottle of vodka? At the meetings of the Zemstvo and other local bodies, who was the first to fall foul of the peasants? A peasant. Yes, to live with them was terrible; but yet, they were human beings they suffered and wept like human beings, and there was nothing in their lives for which one could not find excuse.

Yet excuse, no matter how well founded it may be in injustice and oppression, is not reassurance.

If Chekhov's picture of Russia is a cross section under the microscope of the scientist, that of Dostoevsky is, as it were, a chunk of her bleeding, quivering flesh, torn off nearest the heart. The stories in the present volume vary only in the degree, scarcely in the quality, of their poignancy. Little, indeed, does Dostoevsky share in the self-possession of Chekhov; he is always in a frenzy of truth-seeking, at a white heat of emotion, probing deeper and deeper into his own soul, the greatest astrophysicist of modern times. Yet at the very extremes of emotion, in which Conrad suspects insincerity, and which would imply insincerity in the ordinary man, Dostoevsky is always tragically honest. Of course, much of what he cheerfully and more superficially westerners call his morbidness was really disease—disease of the individual. But it went further than that; it was the symptom of the disease of his class. He places his finger upon the aching spot when he says:

"I swear, gentlemen, that to be too conscious is an illness—a real, thoroughgoing illness."

In the time of the old regime, under which Dostoevsky and Chekhov wrote, there seemed little hope indeed for the future of their country. Those of us who imagine that her present prospects are dark, should remember that at their darkest they could hardly be worse than they were in these authors' day. A great and drastic change, no matter what ultimate miseries it may entail, must almost necessarily be for the better.

In any case, no matter what ultimate construction of destruction Russia achieves, she will be able to pass the great human and social drama of it on to the rest of the world. Like the vast, mysterious lake in the heart of Africa out of which the Nile flows, she is bound by some deep compulsion to enrich alien and distant races. Dostoevsky and Chekhov are among the greatest of her social historians, but they were not her first, nor will they be her last. Russia, with her wide alienness, her ignorance, her mysticism, her reverential barbarism, is what our own United States, for all its surface education, its multiplicity of books and of orators, is not—an articulate nation.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

Not a few are still alive whose memories of travel go back to the days when railway trains were brought to a standstill, with much bumping and thumping, by handbrakes applied while the intended stopping-place was still half a mile or more distant. The delightful transition from this bone-racking and time-wasting method to the promptly efficient air-brake became long ago vaguely associated with the name of Westinghouse, a name that later identified itself with numerous other mechanical inventions and improvements. This vagueness of knowledge now gives place to definite information as we turn the pages of Francis E. Leupp's "George Westinghouse: His Life and Achievements" (Little, Brown, \$5). Clearness and fixity of purpose, quickness of perception, and a marvelous inventiveness, all backed by unusual will-power, marked the boy Westinghouse, as they distinguished the grown man; and though he died in what is now regarded as little beyond the prime of life, his record of achievement is fairly astounding, as set forth in his biography. On the human side this man of machines and factories reveals traits that interest and attract. Of his biographer's qualifications for such a work as is now, five years after the inventor's death, brought to a close, no question will be raised by any reader of those earlier essays of similar character from the same pen. One may not go all the way with the chronicler in pronouncing his present hero "probably the most remarkable industrial leader and prophet this country has ever produced," but there will be no fault found with the tone of enthusiastic admiration that gives vitality to the book.

SAMURAI TRAILS

Samurai Trails. By Lucian Swift Kirkland. Photographic Illustrations by the author. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50 (gold).

If it be true that a book reviewer never reads the work he is to pass on in its entirety, the reviewer in this case has to state that Mr. Kirkland's book, "Samurai Trails," proved to be the exception to the rule. From cover to cover we have read this charmingly written narrative of a tramp through little known byways of Japan. In doing this, the scales of prejudice have fallen from our eyes. Curious Japanese customs, which the uninitiated is too ready to condemn, have taken on a new meaning. The elaborate etiquette, unappreciated as yet by the decreasing contempt of the scoffing tourist, is shown by this author in a manner that is as illuminating as it is interesting. Whence we have previously seen the humble Japanese, in surroundings other than his natural setting, anxious to conform as far as possible to the brusque western mannerisms which he often imitates so closely that the imitation becomes unflattering, we now see this same Japanese upon his native shores. Gone are the hurried bows and handshaking, and instead we have the ceremonial greetings and farewells. The exchange of gifts, the deprecation of his unworthy house, the anxious desire to give the passing foreigner of his best, the elaborate courtesy shown the wayfarer in even the humblest country inn, are described in such a manner that any reader must long to duplicate the author's experiences.

With an eye to the beautiful, Mr. Kirkland has inserted some of his photographs in "Samurai Trails." Not a great many, so that the volume becomes the usual animated picture gallery of an explorer who relies on his pictures to make up all deficiencies of the text. But just a picture here and there, always appropriate, invariably charming. Who but a poet in prose would think of showing a photograph of sacred Fuji, and then ask if it is idolatrous to worship this mountain as do the Japanese?

It was undoubtedly a severe strain upon traditional Japanese courtesy to have the interior of their country invaded by two pedestrians from the Far West, although this strain was never shown by word or act. When the two dusty tramps—Mr. Kirkland was accompanied by a friend whom he describes as being "a most satisfying disputatious companion of inquiring mind"—arrived at a governmental high school in inland town and requested permission to inspect this seat of learning, how royal was their welcome. The visitors were permitted even to retain their footwear, instead of being obliged to walk over the highly polished floors in their stocking feet. Only one intimately familiar with the customs of Japanese houses can understand the exact amount of highborn courtesy that was necessary to enable the Principal of the school to make this concession to western usage.

This is a book that can be read and then reread. At that, there will remain many a page that is to present a new thought or two when the volume is picked up again. Happy Mr. Kirkland to see things as he does. Because we can well imagine that no matter where he wanders, he is always to view the adventures and the mishaps of his life in the same whimsical manner that make "Samurai Trails" such a charming book to read.

WAR AND EATING

Eating in Two Or Three Languages. By Irvin S. Cobb. New York: George H. Doran Company. 60 cents.

One gathers—his admirers will reach the conclusion with choros of delight—that Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, war correspondent, is rather fond of a good meal. One assumes, further, that the food restrictions were very, very hard upon Mr. Cobb. And one is right down to the record of his sufferings with keen pleasure in the prospect of his presentation thereof. On the face of it, a comparison between the English meals before the war and those of rationed days

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GERMANY'S TRADE GRIP ON U.S. BROKEN FOR GOOD

Allen Property Custodian's Report Says Investments For Conquest Should Not Go Back

Washington, March 1.—The report of A. Mitchell Palmer, who retires as Allen Property Custodian, to be sworn as the new Attorney General of the United States on Tuesday, March 4, as submitted to President Wilson, was sent to the Senate today and immediately turned over to the Public Printer for publication.

As the report deals with the manifold activities of an official organization which, on behalf of the nation, in time of war, gathered in more than \$700,000,000 worth of alien enemy property, it was naturally a most voluminous document, listing all the properties taken over by the custodian and going minutely into the whole status of alien enemy property activities in this country. The report was not in shape to be easily consulted and was rushed to the Government Printing Office so quickly that it was physically impossible to ascertain its contents. It was the original idea that this report should go into the Senate on Tuesday, but was sent in ahead of time because of Mr. Palmer's nomination for the Attorneyship.

Among many schemes of German interests here, the report tells of a plan to buy up Florida timber lands with the idea of eventually controlling Pensacola harbor. The report will make a huge official volume.

While the report itself was not available for consultation tonight, its author, the Allen Property Custodian, tonight in a speech at the dinner of the Swarthmore Club at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at Philadelphia asserted that enemy investments in America were divided into two classes, one of which sought dominance and frequently secured control of great industrial and commercial establishments in the United States.

"The enemy investments in America," said Mr. Palmer, "divide themselves into two classes. In the first class are the private investments of individual German subjects, who, attracted by the possibilities in America, invested their funds in a small way in this country in real estate, in mortgages, and in securities, chiefly of industrial and transportation companies. In the second class are the investments which have been made by combined capital in Germany, having close affiliations with the great political and financial powers of the empire.

"These latter investments sought dominance and frequently secured control of great industrial and commercial establishments in the United States. It seemed to me from the beginning that these two classes of property should be treated differently when they all came into the possession of the alien property custodian. Speaking in a general way, investments in the first class were friendly. And as to them the alien property custodian is constituted a sort of trustee or guardian to see that they are conserved and protected as against the time when the treaty of peace or the act of Congress shall make final disposition thereof in kind.

"Investments in the second class were in a sense hostile. They constituted Germany's great industrial army on American soil. They were the far flung lines of advance for her culture, and so great had they become with the opening of the world that it has now become perfectly plain that Germany lived in high hopes of the assistance which would come to her from the organization which she had

Edna May To Make England Her Home, Is Report



MRS. EDNA MAY LEWISOHN

Mrs. Edna May Lewisohn, once a featured musical comedy star, will make her permanent home in England, according to a report from London. It is expected she will live at Cranbourne Court, in Windsor Forest. It is one of the most beautiful estates in England, and was bought for her by her late husband when she retired from the stage. Mrs. Lewisohn will not return to the stage, according to the London report.

built up on this side of the Atlantic. These investments were largely in industries which, while accepting the hospitality of American laws to become American corporations, were never in fact Americanized. In many cases the factories, warehouses, and offices of these enemy-owned concerns were mere spy centers before America entered the world war, and would have been nests of sedition if the Allen Property Custodian had not acted promptly in their seizure. As to these no obligation is owed to their private owners to conserve or care for them with a view of ever returning them in kind. The purpose of Germany in maintaining many of them here was such as to justify their complete eradication as German enterprises and their thorough naturalization into an American character.

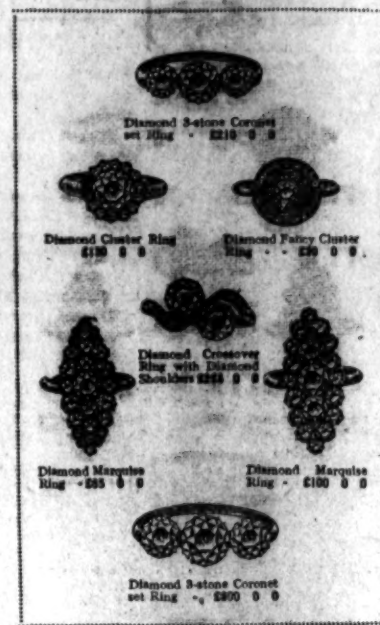
"When the Congress passed the amendment giving to the Allen Property Custodian the general power of sale, it was with the purpose in mind that the German industrial army on American soil should be captured and destroyed. I have proceeded with all

expedition possible to this end. Instead of permitting myself to become a mere conservator of enemy property, I have tried to make the trading with the enemy act a fighting force in the war. Germany very promptly recognized the tremendous import of the new aspect of things when the sales amendment was adopted and a general program of sale of enemy owned industries was announced. She bitterly protested through official channels that the plans of alien property custodian 'were designed to destroy Germany's economic existence upon this Continent.'

"When it is recalled that Germany's great hope for the future lay in the industrial conquest of this continent—a conquest which she believed in 1914 she was in a fair way to accomplish—it will readily be seen with what dismay her financial and commercial interests must have viewed the sudden and direct offensive which was designed to forever loosen the grip which she had obtained upon American commerce.

"Our selling program was accompanied by fair notice that, while we would after the war account for the proceeds of sales of enemy property, the properties themselves would be separated from their former enemy owners forever. The sale to the United States Government of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd docks on the Hudson River at New York and at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, the sale and liquidation of the enemy interest in the great American metal textile, chemical, electrical, and other industries before the armistice was signed, helped to bring the German Government to a realization that regardless of possible military victories, she had already lost the war. What effect this program had upon the general morale of Germany it is yet impossible to estimate. Its heartening effect upon our Allies and our own people has been well recognized, and by the same token may be assumed to have had a contrary effect upon our enemies.

"In most of these German-owned industries in America there was not even divided allegiance. Their first love was the Fatherland and all their efforts here were in its interest. They spread German propaganda before America was awake to its significance. They hoped to be powerful enough to make it effective when 'The Day' should come. This is now all in the past. Industrial, commercial, and scientific development which have been stifled or throttled here by reason of the selfish conduct of the German industrial interests should now have full play."



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Pond's Vanishing Cream

is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered, a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes" and never reappears, as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing, it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of POND'S VANISHING CREAM before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind and weather,

POND'S VANISHING CREAM is simply wonderful. It preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn, does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good POND'S VANISHING CREAM is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.



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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 9, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/9=Ts. 4.21
 @ exch. 72.8=Ts. 25.75
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 111=Ts. 90.09
 @ 72.8=Mex. 123.75
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.4875
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch Ts. 270
 Copper Cash: per tael 1867
 Native Interest: Ts. .09

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 48 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Ft. 27.65
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. G. 4.69

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London: T.T. 4/9
 London: Demand 4/9 1/2
 India: T.T. 315 1/2
 Paris: Demand 659
 New York: T.T. 110 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 68 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 273
 Batavia: T.T. 273
 Singapore: T.T. 49 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London: Demand 4/10
 London: 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/11
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Ctd. 4/11 1/2
 London: 6 m/s. Docy. 4/11 1/2
 Paris: 4 m/s. 659
 New York: o/d. Docy. 112 1/2
 New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 116 1/2

Roubles Exchange
 Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 2,200 = Ts. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$6.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For April
 Hk. Ts. 3.76 @ 4/9 1/2
 " 1 @ 645 Francs 7.19
 " 0.82 @ 109 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 46 Yen 2.42
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.99
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ — Roubles —

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 9, 1919.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS
Official
 Japan Government Bond:
 Railway Purchase 5% Ts. 42.70
 cash
 Railway Purchase 5% Ts. 42.85
 April
 Railway Purchase 5% Ts. 42.30
 May
 Railway Purchase 5% Ts. 42.50
 June

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 9, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banks \$690.00
 Telephones Ts. 77.00
 Kungshing Cotton Ts. 31.00
 Kungshing Cotton Ts. 31.50 June
 Kungshing Cotton Ts. 30.00 cash
 New Engineering Ts. 23.25
 Langkats Ts. 21.50 June C. N. I.
 Anglo-Javas Ts. 8.50
 Senawangs Ts. 8.50
Unofficial
 Kungshing Cotton Ts. 29.00
 Kungshing Cotton Ts. 29.25
 Kungshing Cotton Ts. 29.50 June
 Shanghai Docks Ts. 127.00 April
 Shanghai Docks Ts. 123.00 July
 Yangtsepo Cotton Ts. 11.00 June
 New Engineering Ts. 23.00
 Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Ts. 88.00 April

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 9, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Unofficial
 Kungshing Cotton Ts. 30.00 June

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, April 1.—Today's Metal prices were:
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 79 5 0
 American Electrolytic 99 5 0
 90% Copper f.o.b. 84 0 0
 Lead L. B. e.l.f. per ton. Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. nett 27 0 0
 Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1st extra in flask) 20 15 0
 Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) 45 0 0
 Muntz Metal f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) 12 1/2
 Standard Tin (cash) 226 15 0
 Spelter (Ord. soft) f.o.b. 37 15 0
 Galvanized Sheets 24
 Gauge f.o.b. 31 0 0
 Standard Tin (3 months) 224 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, April 1.—Today's prices and deliveries were:
 Cotton: Egyptian Fully Goot Fair Sakellarkides 26.59d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Benzal 12.50d.
 Cotton: Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch staple 16.88d.
 Plantation Rubber, April to June 2/0 1/2 paid.
 Deliveries, China Silk 208 bales.
 Deliveries, Canton Silk 50 bales.
 Deliveries, Japan Silk 334 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, April 1.—Today's rates were as follows:
 Consols, 2 1/2% for account 156 1/2
 French Rentes 3% for account 156 1/2
 Cheques on London at Paris 27.84
 Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York G. \$4.59 1/2
 Japanese 4 1/2% Bonds Y. 86
 Rupee Paper, 3 1/2% Loan 1854-55 Rs. 51
 Bar Silver 49 1/2 d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market Rate of Discount (3 months Bank Bills) 5 1/2%
 Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/3 1/2
 Exchange Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 4/8
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £101
 Shell (ord.) £8/6 3/4
 Indos (Pref.) £4/12 1/2
 Indos (Def.) £35/10/0

Good Digestion A Joy
Sound Hints for Dyspeptics

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to risk making experiments by trying uncertain remedies. Strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs. To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods, purgatives, and stomach tonics, so-called.
 There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. As the blood circulates through all the body, an improvement in the condition quickly results in strengthening any weak organs. Rich, red blood is absolutely necessary to proper digestion. If your stomach is weak and you are troubled with flatulence, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart, and palpitation, try the "true" tonic treatment of Dr. Williams' pink pills. The first noticeable effect of these world-famous pills is an improvement in the appetite. Then the sleep becomes sound and untroubled, and is followed by a sense of rested well-being in the morning. The nerves grow calm and steady, the digestion regains normal healthy activity, a feeling of general betterment rapidly ensues. So many dyspeptics have been helped by this simple and readily obtained treatment that every sufferer from indigestion should promptly try Dr. Williams' pink pills. Start today by obtaining a supply from your chemist. Or send \$1.50 for 1 bottle, or \$3.00 for 6 bottles, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Sechenov Road, Shanghai. The little book "What To Eat & How To Eat," which contains much useful information on the diet, will be sent to you free in response to a postcard request.

Princess Flees From Russia In Disguise



Princess Helena Petrovna, of Serbia, has just passed through Geneva on her way to Paris, according to a despatch from Geneva. Princess Helena escaped in disguise from Russia, after her husband, the Duke Jean Constantinovich, unable to escape, was killed by the Bolsheviks in the crusade which has been carried on against the helpless aristocrats ever since the overthrow of the Kerensky regime.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, March 31.—Today's Cotton prices were:
 Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch staple spot 16.80d.
 April: 16.04d.
 May: 14.56d.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
 69 Nanking Road
 (Near Hong Road)
REFRACTING & MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

A large display of all kinds of
**HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY
 SILK, PONGEES, ETC.**

Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY
 19, Nanking Road

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending April 4.
 We have a busy week to record, a large volume of business having been transacted.
 Shanghai market has been quieter. Most cotton shares seem to be marking time.
 Banks—Hongkong Banks are quoted 1101-10/- in London, and locally the price has again declined, owing to rising exchange, and a fair number of share have changed hands at 3710 and 3705.
 Marine Insurances—Cantons have had a sharp rise, and have now buyers at 1450. North Chinas are wanted at Ts. 130. Unions after sales at \$10.55 are very steady at that rate.
 Fire Insurances—China Fires are on offer at \$171, Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$330 ex the dividend of \$27 just paid.
 Shipping—Douglases are steady at \$92 with a good demand for April settlement at about this price. Steamboats have strengthened and have changed hands at \$24. Preferred Indos have buyers at \$22 and Deferred Indos are stronger at \$160 buyers. Star Ferries have been done at \$35, and Shells are in request at \$18.

Refineries—China Sugars after fluctuation are in demand at \$123. Malabons have weakened and nothing better than \$33 would be paid. Oils and Mining—Raubas at \$2 are wanted. Tronohs at 40/- are in request. Urals are on offer at 40/-, Kallans at 50/- are unchanged from last week. Langkats are quiet at Ts. 22 1/2 ex dividend of Ts. 2 just paid for the combined shares. This stock is also quoted separately now for the three Companies, Langkats Ts. 12 1/2, Loans Ts. 5, Explorations Ts. 4. Anglo Egyptian "B" have buyers in London at 14. 5/-.
 Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves are a very strong market with sales and buyers at \$124 for cash. Hongkong Docks have shown weakness during the period under review but close firm at \$154 1/2 buyers (ex dividend and bonus of \$9 1/2 just paid). Shanghai Docks are rather weak at Ts. 129 for cash and Ts. 132 June. New Engineering are wanted at Ts. 23 1/2.
 Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Centrals are firm at \$106. Hongkong Lands have changed hands at \$106 and are still wanted at that price. Humphreys are firm at \$7.50 and Hotels are a point higher at \$92

Electric Cooking

Why it is preferable to any other kind Because

IT IS EASY
 IT IS ECONOMICAL
 IT IS CLEAN

IT IS HYGIENIC
 IT IS SAFE
 IT IS UP-TO-DATE

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
 SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

"The Three Castles"
 Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. **BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE.** Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478.

The Bund.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS										STATIONS									
Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	...	14.50	15.50	...	...	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.05	...	9.20	14.10	15.30	...	...
Jiaohai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	...	...	Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	...	10.00	14.35	16.05	...	...
Sowat	dep.	7.58	9.22	10.28	...	15.13	16.13	...	...	Changsha	dep.	8.04	9.48	...	11.40	15.20	17.06	...	...
Langhau Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	...	15.30	16.29	...	...	Tehak	dep.	8.41	10.31	...	12.39	15.51	18.40	...	...
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	...	Kashing	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	...	14.10	16.30	19.30	...
Langhau Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	...	Kashing	dep.	7.45	9.58	11.55	...	14.48	16.62	...	...
Langhau Junction	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	...	16.07	17.42	...	...	Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	...
Kashing	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	...	16.58	18.49	...	...	Langhau Junction	dep.	10.30	11.39	14.05	...	17.18	18.20	...	...
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	...	17.22	19.20	...	Shanghai North	arr.	10.39	11.44	14.14	...	17.28	18.29	...	...
Tehak	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	...	17.53	...	...	Langhau Junction	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21	...	17.37	18.38	...	...
Changsha	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	...	18.24	...	...	Sowat	dep.	11.00	12.05	14.35	...	17.55	18.50	...	...
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	...	19.19	...	...	Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	14.35	...	17.55	18.50	...	...
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	...	19.35	...	...								

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20
Zahkou.....	arr.	—

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	de
8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	de
9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	de
9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	an

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

ep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
ep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
ep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
rr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

BIG MEET FOR SOLDIERS

Army To Prepare Olympic Games
In Paris

Paris, February 5.—An army general order has approved a great athletic meet submitted by the Y. M. C. A. and a cable message has been sent to the Association's director of physical education, Dr. George J. Fisher, asking him to come overseas to help set up the program in the American Expeditionary Forces. Dr. Fisher has been asked to bring with him fifteen of the foremost American athletic directors, the cable specifying such well-known figures in sport as Alonso A. Stange of the University of Chicago, F. L. Kleeberger of the University of California, William F. Garcelon of Boston, Dr. A. Sharpe of

Cornell, John Davis of Stevens Institute, L. T. Bellmont of the University of Texas, Paul Phillips of Amherst, and C. L. Brewer of the University of Michigan.

It is believed that many of these men will realize what a tremendous influence they can wield here during the period of occupation and will come overseas for a few months at least. The Y. M. C. A. is preparing to lay greater stress than ever from now on upon athletics.

The great athletic program which requires the services of such experts as have been named has been arranged to point to a monster carnival of athletic competition, in which representatives of the Allied nations will take part. These contests will be open only to soldiers of the Allied

Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Wednesday, April 9, 1919.									
Pony.	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	1 3/4 miles	Last quarter
Society Bird	boy	47.3	1:28.4	2:00.3	2:51.3	...	...	...	30.4
Rosewood	boy	37.3	1:13.3	1:47.3	2:18.4	(last mile)	...	...	31.1
Mighty King	boy	44.3	1:24.3	2:01	2:34.4	...	...	...	33.4
Free and Easy	boy	44.4	1:24.4	1:57	2:37.4	...	...	...	30.4
Roubie	boy	34.3	1:13.4	1:59	2:23.4	2:58.1	...	...	31.2
Tatouillard	GW	(pulled up after getting 1/4 of one mile in 1 1/4 mile gallop.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hallow E'en	boy	—	1:24	2:01.2	2:37	...	...	...	31.3
Figaro	WGC	38.3	1:18.3	1:55.2	2:29.3	3:02.1	...	...	32.3
Kennebec	AVW	39.3	1:14.2	1:48	2:19	...	(last mile)	...	31
Ryland	boy	37	1:10.3	1:40.4	...	...	...	...	30.1
The Cornerake	WH	40	1:15.1	1:49.2	2:18.3	...	(last mile)	...	30
Allied King	boy	40	1:16	1:49.3	2:21.3	...	...	...	32
Seabird	boy	36	1:11	1:50.2	2:26.2	2:59.3	3:31.1	...	31.3
Seahawk	boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	boy	37.1	1:15.4	1:46.2	2:17	...	(last mile)	...	30.3
Rest Cure	AJPH	35.3	1:12.1	1:47.4	2:23	2:54.2	...	...	31.2
Watermark	boy	39	1:13.3	1:51	2:22	...	...	...	31
Sievig	WGC	38	1:17.1	1:54.3	2:30.1	3:03	...	...	32.4
Night Hawk	boy	42.1	1:23.3	2:05.1	2:42.4	3:16	...	...	32.1
Silver Siren	boy	39.4	1:17.3	1:53.3	2:27	...	(last mile)	...	33.2
White Hope	AVW	38.1	1:16.2	1:53.3	2:29.2	3:04.3	...	...	37.1
The Oriole	WH	39	1:14.3	1:53.4	2:27.4	2:58.1	...	...	30.3
Fighting King	boy	45.3	1:35.2	2:09.2	2:32	...	...	...	32.3
Fortobello	JEC	41.3	1:19.2	2:06.3	...	3:02.2	...	...	...
Colinton	boy	35.1	1:15.2	1:54.3	2:29.2	3:00.1	...	...	30.4
Vosburg	WGC	38.1	1:16.4	1:53	2:26.4	3:00.3	...	...	32.4
Black Fox	MOS	40.3	1:23.2	2:01.1	2:33.3	3:04.4	...	...	30.1
Wilson	boy	42.3	1:21.3	1:59.2	2:32.2	(last mile)	...	...	33
Chop Dollar	CRB	51.3	1:41.3	2:02.4	2:36.1	...	...	...	33.2
Glamee Cat	boy	41.3	1:21	1:59.2	2:36	(last mile)	...	...	36.3
Cranby	SAS	41	1:19.3	1:57.3	...	3:02	...	...	...
The Hawk	WH	—	1:15.4	1:49.3	2:20.1	(last mile whole time 2:55.4)	...	...	30.4
The Bulbul	boy	37.4	1:14.1	—	2:20.2	(last mile)	...	...	...
Odin	WGC	35.4	1:12.1	1:46.3	2:20.2	2:53	...	...	32.3
Escapade	SAS	37	1:10	1:46	2:21	2:55	3:29	...	34
After Dark	boy	34.1	1:13	1:50	2:33	2:58.2	...	...	35.3
Eythe	FV	36.1	1:12	1:46.2	2:19.1	...	...	...	31.4
Brilliant Dahlia	CRB	37.3	1:13.1	1:46.4	2:19.2	...	...	...	32.3
Rob Roy	GG	37.4	1:14.1	1:50.3	...	2:56.4	...	...	...
Bonanza	ET	—	1:10	1:44.2	2:13.3	...	...	...	39.1
Poppy	AJPH	42	1:20.3	1:55.4	2:29.3	...	...	...	33.4
Marmon	boy	42	1:20.3	1:56.3	2:28.1	(last mile)	...	...	32.1
The Prelate	NWH	—	—	—	—	(last mile)	...	...	32.1
Bhim	boy	40	1:20	1:55	2:28.3	3:06.3	...	...	33
Midas	boy	37.1	1:12.1	1:51	2:28.3	3:03.1	3:35.2	...	30.1

All on the sand.

armies, being in effect a set of military Olympic games.

"Athletics for everybody" is the object aimed at. Plans call for official A. E. F. championships in a wide variety of competitive sports, beginning with regimental elimination contests and ranging upward through divisions and possibly army corps, culminating in finals to be held in Paris. But further than the object to be gained by these military championships are the potential possibilities of physical pageants and demonstrations to be held in various centers.

While the main features of the proposed military Olympic games will be

supervised by such men as have been named, leaders here are hopeful of having the co-operation of such men as Dr. William Burdick, head of the department of physical training and playground work in Baltimore; H. J. Norton, Director of physical education in the schools of Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. H. E. Kallenberg of Chicago, A. E. Metzendorf and George E. Stock of New York, and Fred Henckle of Minneapolis.

Dr. Fisher is expected to arrive in France early in February. It was through his efforts that such men as William H. (Sparrow) Robertson, Frank Quinby of Yale, Jack Magee of Bowdoin, Bill Clarke, Platt Adams, and others went overseas months ago.

Amusements

SEE AT THE

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Marguerite Clark

in

"THE SEVEN SISTERS"

A Famous New York Success
A Paramount Picture

Commencing Tomorrow, April 11th

"The Seven Deadly Sins"

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

Tonight, April 10th

"THE AMERICAN CONSUL"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

Five Parts

And Other New Films

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST SIX NIGHTS

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

Tonight!

Thursday,
April 10thFriday,
April 11thSaturday and Monday,
April 12th and 14thTuesday and Wednesday,
April 15th and 16th

Tonight!

The old Favorite,
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"The Successful "Crook"—Drama
"KICK IN"The Carnival of Laughter
"MARY'S ANKLE"For the first time in Shanghai
"COMMON CLAY"

Prices: \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Saturday, April 12, Matinee at 3 p.m.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

Usual Prices

Children Half-Prices

21950

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
10th, 11th, 12th and 13th April

"ULTUS"

SECOND SERIES 4 PARTS.

The Best Detective Picture Yet Shown.

ALSO

THE FOLLOWING VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Athletic Performance by Mr. Rowland.

A Boxing Contest, 3 Round.

Two Wrestling Matches.

Change of Programme for Variety Entertainment Every Night.

A CHALLENGE.

Mr. Kentel offers \$100.00 to anyone who can win a Wrestling Match, under French Rules, against him or Mr. Moran, during any of the above-named nights in the Isis Theatre.

Gentlemen, who wish to participate in Boxing Contests, Four or Six Rounds, during these Four Nights, kindly call at the Isis Theatre between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

Prices of Admission:—

Dress Circle, 70 Cents; Box Seats, \$1.00

TODAY, Thursday, April 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th



FRANK KEENAN

THE APOLLO THEATRE

PRESENTS

FRANK KEENAN

the distinguished American in

"MORE TROUBLE"

There is a certain freshness of novelty to the theme of "More Trouble," the Pathe photoplay in which Frank Keenan is starring at this theatre, which makes it amusing every foot of the way, and reveals Keenan in a humorous role quite different from the serious character parts with which he has been identified in the past. "More Trouble" contains much clean swift-moving fun. The Keenan Picture is based on a story by Edgar Franklin, and, as adapted to the screen by Guida Bergere, it has the added merit of a sustained mystery. The plot revolves about a college boy of seemingly exemplary habits whose return home from school is followed by a deluge of bills indicating anything but a quiet career away from home. His father's drastic treatment of the bill collectors involves his own business in difficulties and only an unexpected denouement saves him from disaster. The picture was directed by Forest C. Ward, son of Frederick Ward, the veteran actor.

We shall also screen
Pathe's British Gazette—Salmon Fishing
TOTO—in—"BEACH SPORTS"
Time and Prices as usual.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
8875 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12: 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

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No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

Dr. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the
Imperial University
at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinement, Surgery
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Massage Treatment

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